Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1826. No. 1891.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morow the 31st Instant,

THE remaining boxes of Persian Garden, Seeds, Silver Rose Water bottles, and Snuff Boxes, Brass Utensils for Natives, English Starch, Medicine Scales, Earthenware, and other Articles.

Cadell's Italy, Portuguese Bible, Wilkins' Sanscrit Grammer &c.

Meadows Street, 30th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

A SERVICEABLE

SHIGRAMPOE,

WITH DOUBLE HARNESS,

PRICE RS. 500.

Meadows Street, 30th August 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.

OF THE LATE

Bombay Chronicle Office,

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. at their Rooms, on FRIDAY the 15th of September next, the whole of the above, if not previouly disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the Gross, or in such lots, as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

(c.) Bombay, 30th August 1826.

Mr. G. Higgs,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just received a Fresh lot of First rate Young ARRAB HORSES, from Bassorah per George the Fourth.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE without Houses, Stables &c. Situated at Mazagon, on the back of the Garden of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, formerly the property of the late Mr. ROZARIO DE QUADROS.

Apply to Mr. ANTONIO DE SOUZA, at his Office on the Bombay Green.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

MR. ERAURZETTE,

SUPER CARGO OF THE

FRENCH SHIP

LA MEXICO.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that within the last two days a further quantity of MILLINARY and GOODS OF VARIUOS DISCRIPTIONS has been landed, which with the Articles before landed from the MEXICO are exposed for Sale at reduced Prices at the House next to Messrs. LUGRIN and Co. in Church Lane.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAILL AND CO. of London for Sums not less than £500 Stg. at 1s. | 10d. at 6 months' Sight.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

For Freight & Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL

THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MORRO CASTLE,

J. B. Smith,

COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, and has very Superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for Liverpool towards the end of September.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

For Passage to London,

TO TOUCH AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE NEW SHIP

DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on the 10th September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE CROWN,

OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,

John Baird,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Greenock, direct, on or about the 25th proximo, and has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

Freight or Passage

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE SHIP,

King George the Fourth,

Capt. P. Butler,

TO Sail in all this Week.—Apply to Captain B. at PALMER'S BUILDINGS behind the Tavern.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

Passage to London,

TO TOUCH AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE NEW BRIG

COLUMBINE,

300 TONS,

JAMES TUIT,

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched about the end of the month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 30th Aug. 1826.

FOR FREIGHT

TO MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY,

THE ENGLISH BRIG

THEODORE,

Captain Langlois.

THIS Brig is expected here daily, and will be dispatched for Madras and Pondicherry within fifteen days after arrival. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 30th August 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 236 of 1826—An order by Captain Rigby dated camp Soollanpoor 15th June 1826 appointing Lieutenant Lloyd of the Native Infantry to perform the duties of Bazar Master to the field detachment under his command, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1826.

No. 237 of 1826.—The following correction and adjustment of Rank is made.

24th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK,

Lieutenant Frederick Durack to take rank vice W. T. Allen deceased,---Date of rank 2d April 1826.

Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay to take rank vice E. Burgess deceased.---Do. 30th April 1826.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1826.

No. 238 of 1826.---The following promotion is made.

12th Regiment N. I.

Ensign T. E. Taylor to be Lieutenant vice Clarke deceased.---Do. 6th August 1826.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1826.

No. 239 of 1826.---Captain W. H. Waterfield of the 14th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 240 of 1826.—Lieut. A. Urquhart of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed Interpreter and Extra aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 22d August 1826.

No. 241 of 1826.—Ensign B. H. Crockett is allowed a furlough to the Brazils, on urgent private affairs, for a period of twelve months, from the date of his embarkation, subject to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 5th of February 1819 and published to the army on the 18th of August 1819.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,

Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

Public opinion has at last been published in Calcutta and that opinion is now diffusing itself on this side of India on the subject of a free Press, and more particularly as to the regulations affecting that Press at the great metropolies of Asia, but which under the blessing of Providence have been rejected by the Supreme Court at Bombay. The Editor of the Courier has now taken the alarm at his own silence, and it would seem that unless some explanation for that silence should be offered by him, he might justly be charged with imputations at which his better feelings would revolt, or at least share the odium of attempting to fetter us with slavish principles. Now how far the explanation he has given us will serve his purpose or the party for whom he provides an occasional repast the public will determine.

The Couriers explanation may be divided into three Heads. First the charge of apathy against the good Citizens of Bombay—Secondly. The nature of his own explanation, and thirdly. The little advantage to the people from the rejection here of the Calcutta regulations. Now with respect to the charge of apathy, this is the first time, I have heard that there is the slightest foundation for it. Is there a question of a private or public nature ever broached here that does not become the subject of intense interest and feeling, are not the characters of Public and private men their measures and actions constantly discussed, are not family affairs constantly the subject of severe criticism, are not the movements of every man and the visits of every Lady invariably watched, are not the passions of envy malice and spleen ever and anon displayed and wafted with every breeze over this sweet and enchanting Isle; and yet the Courier coldly proclaims to the world that a species of sluggish torpidity preponderates, that we possess no animation, have no souls, no beautiful genius hovering about us to guide our thoughts, to raise our passions or awaken our sensibilities whereby we can share largely in the pleasures or the misiries of mankind. Secondly with respect to the materials of the Couriers explanation let us see of what it is composed. 1st the Editor assums his Duties at a most critical time (some time about the appearance of the comet we believe) the feelings of the same apathetic Society were then greately excited, the high members composing the same were at variance, the public mind was agitated (like the stormy ocean) to a degree before unknown "or within the memory of the oldest Inhabitant:" he had no reporter, no pilot, he was thrown entirely on the mercy of the waves or upon private individuals, he was harrassed without, and the *rigid articles of War* of the proprietors within left him no alternative. In such a situation was it wonderful (he asks) that he came to the momentous conclusion that rather than give us half a Loaf he determined to give us no Bread. Now as I have no wish to be harsh against a Gentleman who is surrounded by such imminent Danger, yet I cannot resist the opportunity of seriously enquiring whether all or any of these Perils by Sea and by Land, so feelingly discribed, are the real and conscientious reasons by which he has been influenced on this stormy and tempestuous voyage? has the skill of the Pilot weathered the storm or the storm weathered the Pilot? Are the Gentlemans constituents or those whom he represents as clamorous for freedom and fair play as the Electors of Westminister? or are they as easy, as close, and compact as the distinguished freemen of Beggarly.* But why does the Editor come forward with Explanation at all, to the sleepy and apathetic People of Bombay, they never required it, they never asked for it, they never anticipated or dreamt of such condescension; but perhaps the Editor felt some little compunctions visitations of the heart, some queer alarm of his feelings, some gentle disquietude within, some slight vibration of the Nerves, or some inward monitor which conjured up to his frighted imagination that things were not as they ought to have been, and that he had mistaken the feelings of his friends and patrons for the unalterable, unvaried, and consistent principles, of Independence, he admits he was instructed to print nothing offensive, and yet refuses to insert that which would be highly pleasing, but be that as it may, I have no inclination to throw a good natured Gentleman over the precipice I am quite satisfied with screwing him up into a corner. I now come to the third division of my subject and that I shall dispose of very shortly. The Courier asks (and that too without the fear of contradiction) where are the advantages gained by the rejection of the Calcutta Regulations? I assert that the blessings are numerous and cannot be better exemplified than in the case of Mr. Buckingham. Had that Gentleman been simply transmitted to England, his Journal might have flourished under other hands, his materials would have remained together, and his Subscribers would not have been lost; but what was the consequence of his violation of the Laws and the feelings of Government, he was not only sent home, but the Licence to print was canelled, thus the remedy against him was twofold, and both remedies put in force in his particular case. The Courier has supposed a case to meet his own reasoning; I shall also suppose one, but I shall not travel into the Dominions of a Foreign Prince for that purpose; mine shall be familiar, and perhaps more at home; let me then suppose that the Editor of the Courier by an article in his Paper should offend not a Foreign Government but the one under which he is living; suppose again that he was to receive a caution, and that he should be unmindful of that caution (which however in him is very improbable) & that he was again to offend, I would simply ask what remedy would the Government be justified in ap-

* We presume the writer must mean the Borough of Beverly.---EDIT.

plying under such a contumacious proceeding? Whether would the Editor be most likely to take a trip round the Cape for the restoration of his health or the valuable establishment of the Courier be broken up, and its innocent proprietors involved in ruin? The Regulations at Calcutta place both these powers in the hands of Government; whereas at Bombay the Editor alone could be shipped off, leaving the proprietors to procure another to conduct the Establishment; so that here the distinction is obvious and plain; and the advantages most eminent and desireable: and consistent with the principles of liberty and the laws and Institutions of a free and fearless and Independent Government. In Calcutta the Editor and Paper can be both extinguished; in Bombay the Editor alone expires or doubles the cape, but the "Courier" would still continue its weekly course unmindful and "Apathetic" as to whom should be its riders its jockies or its groom. I therefore submit the explanation of the Courier to the judgment of the public; if it is founded on correct principles let it have its reward, but if tinged with something of a disingenuous character let it be marked accordingly. I am done for the present, perhaps you may hear from me again, but I hope in noticing the errors of others I have committed none myself—I disclaim all intention of offence to any one; I have hastily put my ideas to Paper as the matter and arrangement will manifest.

Your's obed.

X

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta. 30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras..31 ....Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST 1826.

The arrivals since our last have been the Ship George the Fourth, P. Butler Commander from Muscat the 18th Aug. and the Brig Crown (Free Trader) J. Baird Commander from Greenock the 23th April.

Passengers per George the Fourth.—G. Giberns Esq. Capt. Hind. Captain J. Whiteside, Captain H. Ben, Lieut. W. Rogers, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Braury and Mr. Aviet.

By this opportunity we learn that the Imaum of Muscat had declared war with the Shaik of Bushire; that he had taken the Caroline a Ship belonging to the Shaik, and had a large squadron Cruizing for the others. It is also reported that the Gentlemen Composing the Persian Mission were in rather a sickly state when last heard of. The Ship Berwick from the Gulph may be expected in a-day or two.

We have received by the late arrivals our regular Files of Newspapers to the 19th April, and in our Columns of to-day will be found most of the articles of Interest contained in them.

So nothing will do but a paper-war with the Editor of the Courier and his correspondent Z. whom we very strongly suspect stand a little closer allied to each other than Seventeenth Cousins. We certainly very much dislike Newspaper controversy and had determined from the beginning to avoid it if possible, but when we are charged with inaccuracy in the account we gave in last Gazette of the Explosion of the Powder Works at Mazagon, we have no alternative than to come forward and shew how far the said charge is founded on fact lest silence on such an occasion might be construed into a tacit admission of the correctness of the charges brought against us.

The Couriers Correspondents letter is as follows to which we have taken the liberty of adding a second version.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a few inaccuracies in your brother Editor's account of the explosion at the Company's Powder Works, on Friday last. The cause of the accident, he says, "will probably for ever remain a mystery, owing to the guard in charge of the *premises*, having it is said, been blown up in the *general conflagration*." Now Sir, the fact is, that only four sepoys, who were on duty near the immediate spot when the explosion took place, were blown up, whilst, I am happy to say, the remainder of the guard, (upwards of 40 men) remained uninjured. What is meant by the *general* conflagration, I am at a loss to divine, for of the many buildings belonging to the establishment, one only was set on fire by the explosion. That contained a quantity of charcoal, sulphur, and salt-petre, which two last articles were for the greater part saved by the exertions of the troops, and ultimately removed to a place of perfect safety, whence they may some time emerge in sufficient power to *blow up* an Editor, though your good brother appears to think they were too much damaged to be of use hereafter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Z.

Bombay, 24th August 1826.

SECOND VERSION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Being a critic of no common acumen and a logician to boot, who has made metaphysicks my study, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a few inaccuracies in your brother Editor's account of the explosion at the Company's Powder Works, on Friday last. The cause of the accident, he says, "will probably for ever remain a mystery, owing to the guard in charge of the *premises*, having it is said, been blown up in the *general* conflagration. What is meant by the *general* conflagration, I am at a loss to divine, for of the many buildings belonging to the establishment one only was set on fire by the explosion."

Now Sir, the fact is, your brother Editor was quite right, for altho' I was the only one who stumbled at what he meant by the words "guard" "premises" and "general conflagration" the cause of my doing so arose from the following reasons. Firstly. From not recollecting that the uninjured 40 *men alluded to in the first version of this letter were not within* 300 *yards perhaps of the place of explosion and consequently could not be those immediately in charge.*

Secondly. From giving two wide a signification to the word premises in which I included nearly the half of Mazagon instead of confining myself to the definite spot alluded to and.

Thirdly. From my ignorance in not knowing that the expression general conflagration was much more applicable than particular conflagration, since I am now convinced that several of the buildings must have been set on fire by the explosion, from the circumstance of their having remained in that state for a considerable time afterwards and that it would have been unnecessary to have had the Fire Engines in full play on the spot had it been otherwise.

The building set on fire by the explosion as erroneously stated by me contained a quantity of charcoal, sulphur, and salt-petre, which two last articles were saved by the exertions of the troops, and ultimately removed to a place of perfect safety, whence they may some time emerge in sufficient power to *blow up* an Editor, though you good brother appears to think they were two much damaged to be of use hereafter.

My intellectual faculties must have been scorched to a mere cinder when I wrote this last sentence, for on perusing your brother Editors remarks a second time I blush to say that he never once alludes to what was saved by the exertions of the troops, but, on the contrary confines his observations to that which he saw clearing from the ruins when he visited the ground in person. Thus Mr. Editor every one of my assertions have been refuted and, I mean to make it a lesson for my future conduct to be accurate myself before I again attempt to point out inaccuracies in others.

Your's &c.
Z.

BOMBAY COURIER.—AUGUST 26.

We are sorry to state, that one of the warehouses at the Powder Manufactory, containing a great quantity of gunpowder in a state of preparation, blew up on Friday night last. The concussion was felt all over the Island, and several houses, as far as regarded cielings, venetians, lamps, wall-shades, and glass windows, suffered severely, while their inmates were subjected to great temporary alarm. Four of the sepoys on guard, & three men in boats, or in the Mazagon Dock, which is in the immediate neighbourhood, were killed by the explosion. It is quite impossible to account for the ignition of the powder, as all the usual precautions had been taken to prevent people from approaching the manufactory. The loss in materials and buildings, we understand, amounts to 70,000 Rs.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign P. K. Skinner, 11th Regt.
Lieut. G. J. Maut, 19th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. Molesworth, Actg. Com. Genl.
Lieut. G. J. Maut, 19th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 22, Brig Sarah (Free Trader) Peter Milne, Commander from Mauritius, 2d August.

25, Ship George the Fourth, P. Butler Commander, from Muscat 18th August.

26th Brig Crown (Free Trader) J. Baird, Commander, from Greenock 23d April, touched at Teneriffe.

PASSENGERS.

Per George the Fourth.—G. Giberns Esq. Capt. Hinds, Lieut. W. Rogers, Mr. Campbell, Capt. J. Whiteside, Mr. Braury, Mr. Aviet, Capt. H. Ben.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIP LOADING.

English.— Columbine for London.
Diadem for Ditto.
Clairmont for Ditto.
English.—Brig William for Madras.
Grab Seton for Surat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 8. Ship Bengal Merchant, H. Hutchinson, from Madras 23d July--Ditto Argyle, S. R. Harding, from Masulipatam 30th July--Ditto Hydery, S. D. O. Eales, from Rangoon 1st July--H. C. Ship Thames, W. Haviside, from Cheduba 24th July--French Ship La Victorine, P. June, from Bourbon 4th July.

The H. C. Brig Freak, A. Morton, put back in distress.

August 9. Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, from Rangoon, and Madras 1st August--H. C. Pilot Vessel Mermaid, P. G. Sinclair, from Cheduba 23d July.

PASSENGERS PER JULIANA, FROM LONDON: Mrs. Clara, Downes; Mr. E. T. Downes, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. W. H. Stacey; Mr. George Gattie, Hair-dresser; Mr. George Martin; Mr. William Stowe; Mary Scottick, Servant to Mrs. Downes.

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:--Messrs. Charles Grant, Mark Ogilvy, George Fullerton, and Frederick Mackison, Cadets; and a Native Servant.

FROM MADRAS:--Mr. Charles Dewellyn, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. William Briggs and W. Cumberland, Cadets; and Mr. Edward Baylie.

The Juliana spoke the Brig Rival on the 27th July, Madras, bearing S. W. 120 miles, out from London 150 days, and bound to Madras.

PER HYDERY, FROM RANGOON:--Lieutenant M. McLeod, 34th M. N. I.; Mr. McFarlane, Mariner; Mr. Ross, Merchant; and three Native Servants.

The Argyle left the General Wood at Masulipatam, discharging Stores--expected to sail on the 1st Instant.

DEPARTURES.—August 7. Ship Ganges, R. Lloyd, for Penang and Singapore—Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, for Java.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL SHORTLY:—Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Amherst Island--American Ship Rasselas, J. Austin, for Boston.

The Runnymede gone to sea on the 8th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, AUGUST 9, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:--Edward Brightman--Abgarris and Bombay Merchant, inward-bound, remain---Brig Active on her way to Town---Argyle, Freak, and La Victorine passed up.

KEDGEREE:—Caroline, Belle Alliance, Susan, John Adam, Juliana, Hydery, Schooner Venus, and L'Asie, (F.) on their way to Town.

NEW ANCHORAGE:---H. C. Ships George the Fourth, Earl of Balcarras, Sir David Scott, Lady, Melville, Dunira, and Thames---Pascoa.

SAUGOR:—Golconda, outward-bound, remains.

BELOW SAUGOR:—H. C. Macqueen, and Amid, Bux, outward-bound, remain.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

BY THE CLYDE, D. N. MUNRO, to MADRAS: Mrs. Tenison and Child; Mrs. Batt; Mrs. Sandford; Captain Southby, of the Bengal Artillery; Captain B. Tenison, of the Royal Regiment; Captain William Norfor, Deputy Master Attendant.

TO EUROPE—Mrs. Healy; Major Bunce, H. M. 67th Regiment; Lieutenants Hope, Richardson, and Scott, Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Hayes, H. M. 13th Regiment; Mr. Francis Healy.

BY THE BRIG WILLIAM YOUNG, DAVID MORRISON, TO EUROPE:---Lieutenant Scott, H. M. 47th Regiment Ensign Webster, H. M. 67th Regiment; Mr. Brooks.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.--Aug. 10, H. C. Ship Investigator, L. Lloyd, from Rangoon 13th July; 14, H. M. Ship Slaney, S. Thornton, from Trincomalee; do. H. C. Ship Hastings, G. Dawson, from Rangoon 14th July, and Acheen 4th August.

DEPARTURES.--August 13, Schooner Fly, E. Edwards, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam; do. Brig La Bon Pere, Auger, for Northern Ports; do. H. C. Ship Investigator, for Coringa and Coconada; 14, H. C. Ship Marquess Huntly, Fraser, for Pinang and China; do. H. C. Ship Ernaad, Corsterphan, for Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Penang, on the 28th of June last, the Lady of A. J. Kerr, Esq., of a daugter.

DEATHS.—At Poonah, on the 14th instant, S. James, aged seven months and sixteen days, third son of Charles Ducat, Esq. M. D. Civil Surgeon.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. Serafina de Cruz, of childbirth, aged 36 years, leaving a most disconsolate husband, four young children, and a great circle of friends and relatives, to bewail their irreparable loss. No lengthened eulogium is necessary to record the merits and virtues the deceased possessed—they are so deeply imprinted in the hearts of those most dear to her, who feel deeply the value of the noble and high qualities which adorned her, to require any other testimony of their worth than their own sincere and unfeigned sorrow.

At Colabah, on the 26th Instant, of Cholera, Thomas Reid, youngest son of the Revd. Joseph Laurie.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Singapore, on the 26th March, the Lady of W. P. Paton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 29th July, Mrs. J. P. Ledie, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 20th July, Mrs. Campbell, the Wife of Mr. William Campbell, on the Custom House, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 8th August, at No. 142, Durramtollah, Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. late Paymaster of 2d Battalion His Majesty's 65th Regiment, aged 62 years.

At Monghyr, on the 29th July, the infant son of Mr. J. P. Ledlie, who survived its birth four hours.

At Monghyr, on the 28th July, Mr. Robert Rogers, Serjeant of Pioneers and formerly a writer in the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery's Office.

At Sea, on the 8th February, on board the Lady Campbell, Samuel, Woodland, Esq. late of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.--At the Black Town Chapel, on Wednesday, the 19th July, by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. Richard Ashton, Engraver, to Miss Amelia Harriett Coombs.

BIRTHS.--At the Presidency Cantonment, on Friday, the 11th of August, the Lady of Hubert Marshall, Esq. 33d M. N. I. of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 1st of August, the Lady of Captain Oliphant, of Engineers, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 6th Instant, the Wife of Farrier Major J. Burghall, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 8th Instant, Mrs. Ann Turner, of a Daughter.

In Moor-street, on Thursday night, the 10th instant, Mrs. Parr, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.--On the 11th instant, William Douglas Brodie, Esq. of Brodie in North Britain and Register of the Carnatic Debts at Madras.

On Thursday, the 10th inst. Henrietta Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Blacker, aged 11 months and 24 days.

At Sunkerumpette, on the 17th Ultimo, G. M. Ager, the infant Son of Lieut. W. Ager, of H. H. the Nizam's 2d Regt. Infantry, aged 10 months and 29 days.

At Coringa, on the 30th ultimo, after a few hours illness, Captain Joaquim Correya, of the Ship Euphemina, much regretted.

At the Presidency, on the 19th Ultimo, after a lingering illness of several months, the Lady of Lieut. S. W. Prescott, of the 5th Regt. N. I. much lamented by her affectionate husband.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.---OF SONS. At Netherton House, the Right Hon. the Countess of Stirling.---At Brighton, the Lady of J. N. Wigney, Esq. At Shooter's-hill, the Lady of Sir Thomas Wm. Blomefield, Bart.---At Brighton, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Floyd, Bart. At his cottage, near Exeter, the Lady of John Tyrrell, Esq.---In Staffordshire, the Lady of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. M. P.---At Rochester, the Lady of J. Hulkes Esq.---At Paris, in the Rue Richepanse, the Lady of James Arthur Wilson, M. D.---At her house in Portland place, Princess de Polignac.

OF DAUGHTERS; The Lady of Dr. Warren, of twins; the one living, the other still born.---At Sittingbourne, the Lady of Colonel de Lancy Barclay, C. B. Grenadier Guards---At Paris, Mrs. H. Robinson.--At Bath, the Lady of W. P. Brigstock, Esq. of Stoke Hill, Surrey. In the Close, Winchester, the Lady of the Rev. G. T. Pretyman.---At Wartnaby House, Melton Mowbray, the Hon. Mrs. Davidson. At Plas Heaton, in the county of Denbigh, the Hon. Mrs. Heaton.---Near Doncaster, the Lady of Captain Elmsall.

MARRIED.---At Clifton, Sir William F. Elliot, of Stobs and Wells, in the county of Roxburgh, Bart. to Miss Boswell, eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, in the county of Ayr Bart.--At Bair Vadock, Dunbartonshire, W. Tritton, Esq. only son of G. Tritton, Esq. West-hill, Surrey, to Jane Dennistoun, second daughter of James Buchanan, Esq. of Ardenconnell, grand-daughter of the late and niece to the present Earl of Caithness. G. Dillon, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of E. Collinson, of Saville-place, Esq. At St. Mary's Church, Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. Henry Perceval, son of the late Right Hon. Spencer, Perceval to Catherine Isabella, second daughter of Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq. of Cadland, Hampshire.---Mr. James Rownson, of Leicester-street, Leicester-square, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Henry Smith, Esq. of Potton, Bedfordshire.---At St. George's Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chichester, John Chatfield Tyler, Esq., of Chesterfield-street to Miss Henley.--At Godmanchester Church, Huntingdonshire, Mr. John Pope, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, to Mrs. Sophia Poucher, of the same place.--In Mary-la-bonne Church, the Rev. Henry Higginson, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. H. Casamajor, Esq. of Manchester-square.--At York, Upper Canada, Mr. Wm. Henry Draper, of Cobourg, to Miss Augusta White, second daughter of the late Captain White, R. N.--At Mickleham, Surrey, H. Boulton, jun. Esq. of Leatherhead, to Miss Worrell, of Juniper Hall, Mickleham.--In Van Dieman's Land, Lieut.-General S. H. Tod, to Miss Mary Grimmist.

DIED.---In Portman-place, Edgware-road, Mr. T. Beedle, in the 74th year of his age.---At Paddington, James B. Beeston, Esq. in his 63d year.---At St. Petersburgh, Wm. Doughty, Esq. in the 60th year of his age.---Aged 21, Mary Anna, wife of Mr. W. Privett, and eldest daughter of A. Foulkes, Esq., of Redland house, Gloucestershire, and of the Lodge, St. Dorothy, Jamaica.---At Somerstown, in the 22d year of her age, Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Edmund Townsend, of Blandford street, St. Mary-la-bonne.---At Netherson hall, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart.---At Roath, near Cardiff, aged twenty-three, Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Dawson, Esq.---At 22, Wood-street, Cheapside, Mr. Henry Park, lately from St. Petersburgh.---In his 14th year, the son of Viscount Barrington, nephew of the late Bishop of Durham, at the Noble Viscount's residence in Dower Grosvenor-street.---James Smith, Esq., Alderman and late Mayor of the Borough of Newcastle.---At Prome, Lieutenant John Sheffington Torrens, of the 38th Foot, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Torrens, R. M.---Mr. G. Abel, of Rugby, Warwickshire, in the 76th year of his age.---Mary, wife of Mr. W. Jones, of Hornsey-road, in her 67th year; and on the 26th inst., Mr. Wm. Jones, husband of the above, in his 70th year.—In his 70th year, Tyrwhitt Smith, Esq., one of the Alderman of Lincoln; being the fifth instance of mortality that has occurred in that body within the last 21 months---In the 74th year of age, Wm. Prowse, Esq., a Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy, and a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—Mrs. Trant, wife of Mr. Trant, of Leeds.---At Averham Hall, in her 53d year, Ann, the wife of the Rev. Robert Chaplin.---At Samerton, at the advanced age of 106, Sarah Baker, widow. She officiated for many years as parish clerk of Samerton, and when 99, reaped in the field for a whole day.---At Rome, in the 23d year of his age, Edward Harkness, Esq. of the city of Dublin.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinson Wilson, of Duchy-

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wharf, Savoy, Strand, coal-merchant, in his 49th year.—Mr. Wm. Gmivan, of Oxford-street.—At Ramsgate, Lieut. Reay, of the Royal Navy, brother to Mr. John Reay, of Mark-lane.—At Liverpool, Benj. Buxton, Esq. late of Tothill-street, Westminster, in his 62d year.—At 22, Milk-street, Cheapside, Mr. Henry Parker, lately from St. Petersburgh.—At Brockley-hill, Wm. Godfrey, Esq.—At Brixton-hill, Mary, the wife of Mr. Wm. Space, aged 59.—At Clapton, in the 16th year, John Simpson Moxon Leigh, the eldest son of Mr. John Porter Leigh.—At his apartments, York buildings, Mary-la-bonne, Dr. John Gray, late Physician to Haslar Hospital, aged 53.—In London, of the typhus fever, aged 19, Robert Edward, third son of Robert Sympson, Esq. of York.—At Bengal, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Cassidy.—In Great Titchfield-street, Mrs. Ripper, aged 76.—At Clapton, J. Echalaz, Esq.—Mr. Joseph Smith, of Long-Lane, aged 70.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.		August 9, 1826.	Sell.	
27	8	Remitable Loan, at 6 per Cent.		
		Prem.	26	8
1	0	per Cent. Loan, Discount	1	10
par		New 5 per Cent. Loan, Discount	0	6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7	0 *a* 2 Mo.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell.
2 *a* 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98
	Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs per 100 Madras Rupees.	

Bengal Bank Shares—Premium 5500 to 5700

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	205	0
Sovereigns,	each, ditto	10	6
Guineas,	ditto, ditto	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs.	ditto	18	0

SECOND LOTTERY,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT *of the* CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Third Day's Drawing; Friday, July 28, 1826.

Prizes,

No. 5705 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3111 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 5148 813 575 4643 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 2155 Prize of 250 Sicca Rupees.

Fourth Day's Drawing; Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1826.

Prizes.

No. 1590 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2673 1242 5294 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3253 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 782 2065 2769 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Seventh Day's Drawing; Monday Aug. 7, 1826.

Prizes.

Nos. 4509 2037 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3099 3711 4582 5086 1991 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 348 4716 2302 56 5 3924 3848 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees, each.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, 14*th June,* 1826.

No. III.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 13th June, 1826.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following letter from Brigadier General Cotton, on his retiring from the Command of the Madras Division of Troops in Ava.

To DAVID HILL, Esq.
Chief Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George.

Sir,

The command of the Madras Troops in Ava, which I had the honor to hold during the greater part of the War, having terminated by the ratification of Peace between the British Government and the King of Ava, it is impossible for me to take a final leave of the distinguished body with whom I have been associated without expressing to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council my sense of the zeal, gallantry, and discipline which the troops from Fort St. George have displayed throughout a long course of arduous service.

2. It is not within the confined limits of a report possible to do justice to individual merit, but the exemplary conduct of every Officer and Soldier who has been employed, whether of His Majesty's Regiments, or of the Honorable Company's European and Native troops, has been so conspicuous as to preclude the necessity of selection, and to deserve that I should solicit to place my greatful acknowledgement of their services upon the records of Government.

3. The fatigues of the various campaigns, and their uncommon privations, have been cheerfully shared by all indiscriminately; but the patient endurance by the Native Regiments of the vicissitudes of so novel a service, waving the prejudices of caste, and the customs by which they have been influenced by ages, are beyond the measured terms of praise, and evince how well they have deserved the truly paternal care and indulgence of an enlightened Government, which have been extended with equal liberality to the European and the Native Soldier.

4. The support which I have universally derived from Lieutenant-Colonels Armstrong, C. B., Brodie, Pepper, Godwin, and Parlby, has been only equalled by the gallantry with which they have led their Brigades whenever opposed to the Enemy, and I hope I may be permitted to pay the tribute of regret for the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Macdowall, Lieutenant-Colonel Coury, and the remaining brave Officers and men who have fallen in the execution of their duty.

5. I have had repeatedly occasion to bring to the favorable notice of the Honorable the Governor in Council the zeal and ability with which their respective Departments have been conducted by Captain Hitchins, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Steel, Deputy Quarter Master General; and I beg to repeat that they have always deserved my confidence.

6. The indefatigable exertions which have been exemplified by Superintending Surgeon Dr. Heward, and the Subordinate Medical Officers; the regularity which has been preserved in the hospitals; and the professional skill which has been evinced, call for my best acknowledgements.

7. The Madras Commissariat under Captain Tulloch, Assistant Commissary General, has been remarked for its efficiency in all emergencies; and I mention him to Government as an able and zealous Officer.

8. To Major Stock, and subsequently to Captain Tod, Paymasters, I am indebted for the attention and regularity with which the duties of the Pay Departments have been carried on.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant Unnderwood, Commanding Engineer, having been always employed with the Officer Commanding the combined forces, the acknowledgement of their valuable services rests with higher authority.

10. Having gone through the pleasing duty of expressing my sentiments of the gallantry and meritorious exertions of the Madras Division of Troops, I beg respectfully to offer my sincere thanks to the Honorable the Governor in Council for the proud distinction of having been entrusted with so important a command; and to assure His Excellency that the height of my ambition will be to find myself placed upon any future occasion in a post so flattering and so honorable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Brigadier General.

Calcutta, *May* 29*th*, 1826.

The Governor in Council deems it proper to repeat in G. O. the acknowledgements of Brigadier General Cotton's distinguished services in Ava, which have already been often conveyed to that Officer. To zeal, judgment and gallantry, and to the most active and unremitting attention to all duties of his arduous and important command, Brigadier General Cotton has united in a remarkable degree the faculty of carrying other men's minds along with him, and has thus brought the Division under his orders to act with one heart and hand. The Governor in Council is persuaded that the sentiments expressed in the foregoing letter will be peculiarly gratifying to every individual both of the Staff and in the line who served in that Division.

The troops of this Presidency who were engaged in Foreign Service against the dominions of the King of Ava, have already been honoured by the approbation of the Governor General in Council, and, though this Government is sensible that its praise cannot add any weight to that distinction, yet it is a grateful duty which it gladly discharges to follow the example of the Supreme Government in acknowledging the admirable military spirit displayed throughout the Service in Ava and Arracan, by every officer, non-commissioned officer and private of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, European and Native.

The Expedition to Ava has been distinguished from every former Expedition sent from India, by its duration, by its great privations, by difficulties of every kind arising from the climate and the nature of the country, by its constant and harassing duties, and by its frequent conflicts with the Enemy. The European troops, in meeting and overcoming all these obstacles have nobly sustained the character of the British Army. The Native troops have proved themselves worthy of fighting in the same ranks with European Soldiers.

In many former instances the Native troops of this Presidency have cheerfully gone on Foreign Service; but in none has the spirit of enterprise been so high, and the devotion to the service so universal, as in the late war. No less than seventeen Regiments (the 1st, 3d, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 36th, 38th, 43d,) besides the head quarters and two squadrons of the 1st Light Cavalry, detachment of Golundauze and of Gun Lascars, the head quarters and four Companies of the 35th Native Infantry and the head quarters and seven Companies of the 1st Battalion Pioneers, actually proceeded to Ava and Arracan: two Regiments more (the 24th and 31st) and the remainder of the 35th were in readiness to follow; the orders for foreign service were received by all of them with enthusiasm: whole Regiments embarked without the deficiency of a man; and repeated instances occurred of extraordinary forced marches of parties absent from the Head-Quarters of a Regiment about to embark, in order that they might not be left behind. Conduct so honourable to the Native Army, so gratifying to the Government, does not cease to be of use with the occasion which called it forth; its influence will reach to future times; and it will long be regarded, both in India and in Europe, as a memorable example for imitation to the sepoys, and for emulation to the successors of those European officers who have made them what they are.

It is directed that this General Order be translated and carefully explained to the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys of every Native Regiment in the service.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) D. HILL,
By Order of the Commander in Chief,
T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant General of the Army.

[*The Govt. Gazette,—July* 31.

CEYLON.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, until Twelve o'clock on the 10th October next when the same will be opened and the lowest Tender, if approved of, accepted; for the supply of from 250 to 300 Candies of 500 lbs. weight per Candy of the best Malabar Pepper—One half to be delivered into the Export and Import Ware House at Colombo on or before the 15th October, and the remainder by the 1st of November next.

The payment for this Article will be made at Colombo in Ceylon Currency on the delivery of the Pepper being certified by the Export and Import Ware House Keeper, and that it is of the first quality.

Commissioner of Revenue's Office,
Colombo 5th August 1826.
(Signed) R. BOYD
Commissioner of Revenue.

EUROPE.

April 17.

STOCK EXCHANGE, THIS DAY.—*(Two o'Clock.)*

There is very little business doing this morning. Consols opened at 79⅛, they then rose to 79¼, but soon again declined, and are at present only 79. Three per Cents. Reduced, 78⅜ ⅝; and Three and a Half Ditto. 85. New Four per Cents. 95¼ 4/8. The applications for the New Four per Cent. Subscription do not appear to be very numerous, the price is ¼ to ½ pm.

It is now calculated that all the business of Parliament will be gone through by the 2d or 3d of June; that the prorogation will then take place, and that a dissolution will immediately follow.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Saturday, 15*th April,* 1826.

The demand for British Plantation Sugar this week has been limited, the sales amounting only to about 450 casks, for which, in some instances, rather lower prices have been submitted to, and the transactions in East India amount to about 400 bags, but nothing has been done in Foreign descriptions.——A fair business continues to be done in Molasses, the sales this week amounting to about 200 puncheons.——Coffee remains in limited request, the transactions being at present confined entirely to parcels, suitable for the home-consumption, and nothing has taken place either in Cocoa, Ginger, or Pimento.——The Rum market is dull, and prices are in some measure nominal.——Rather more business has been done this week in Logwood, and some few sales have taken place in Nicaragua Wood, but in other descriptions of Dyewoods little or nothing has occurred.——The Hide trade remains dull, and the different parcels offered by public sale this week were chiefly withdrawn; we make no alteration in prices, but to effect sales in quantity, lower rates must be submitted to.

We have again experienced an exceedingly dull week in Cotton, and prices, generally have declined ⅛d per lb. The sales consist of 70 Sea Island, at 15d to 21d, with 160 Stained, at 6d to 11d—5000 Bowed, 5¼d to 7¼d—550 Orleans, 6¼d to 9¼d—710 Tennessee, 6¾d to 7½d—270 Pernambuco, 10¼d to 10¾d—310 Bahia, 9d to 9¾d—920 Maranham, 9d to 9½d—10 Para, 8⅛d—20 Laguira, 6⅝d—26 St. Andreas, 7d—20 Carthagena, 6d—85 Demerara, 9¼d to 10¼d—20 Barbadoes, 6⅝d—540 Egyptian, 6⅞d to 10½d—135 Surat, 5d to 5¾d—and 130 Bengal, at 4d to 4⅛d per lb. making together about 9000 bags, of which, 1000 Bowed, and 400 Maranham, have been on speculation.——There is very little doing in Tobacco, but prices remain the same as last quoted——We have had a very limited demand for Ashes, the greater part of those offered by auction being withdrawn, and Montreal Pots have declined 1s, and Pearls 6d per cwt.——Carolina Rice continues scarce, and at present there is not in consequence much doing.—About 800 brls. Turpetine have been purchased at about the rates annexed, and the sales in Tar comprise 1000 brls. Carolina, and about 150 brls. of Stockholm.——Rather higher prices have been realised for 80 hhds. New York Flaxseed; the demand for Clover-seed has become more limited, the sowing season being now almost terminated.

The demand for Mediterranean Produce remains almost suspended, the sales being confined to some trifling lots of Shumac, Brimstone, &c. at about the prices annexed.——Rather more business, however, has been done in Olive Oil——There is scarcely any thing doing at present in Madder Roots, and the imports this week have been rather heavy.

We have had a fair demand for all kinds of grain during the past week, & the chief part of the late supplies have been cleared off at the full prices of last week; Oats, however, at to-day's market, were a shade lower, but in the prices of other articles there was no variation——The prices of Beef and Pork remain as last quoted. We continue to have a steady demand for Butter, and prices throughout the week have been firmly supported.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, 14*th April,* 1826.

The stagnation in the commercial affairs of the country is without precedent. In addition to the distress from the already depressed and ruinous prices, we have this week to state a further decline in all the leading articles of trade:—Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Rum, Brandy, Indigo, Tea, and indeed every other article of importation, are heavy, and the prices again giving way. British Staple Articles——Lead, Iron, Tin, Copper, are also dreadfully depressed; yet provisions of every description continue at nearly a war price.

The Sugar market became heavy early in the week, and there has been since a complete cessation of business; brown Sugars are at 50s, and exceedingly difficult of sale; the good and strong qualities are still scarce, and rate high in proportion. The refined market has given way in price, notwithstanding the reduced stock; low brown Lumps are to-day 77s, and good brown may be purchased at 77s 6d; goods from 93s to 96s are scarce; all others are plentiful and lower in price. Molasses 26s 6d per cwt. The Mauritius Sugars by public sale went off 1s 6d lower than last week; the coloury and dry sold high in proportion to the inferior. By public sale this forenoon, Bengal and Siam Sugars went off 1s to 2s lower: Bengal, fine white 29s 6d to 30s; damp 26s to 26s 6d; middling white 27s; Siam, yellow 24s 6d to 25s; white ordinary 27s to 27s 6d.——The public sales of Coffee lately have been few; the demand being so limited, that the greater proportion of the quantity brought forward has been withdrawn, without any biddings. St. Domingo Coffee sells at 50s, fair quality, which is a reduction of 3s to 4s within two weeks. There were no public sales this forenoon, and no purchases by private contract were reported.

The low price of Rum attracted the attention of exporters this week, but the purchases are limited to small quantities, and generally they have been enabled to purchase at prices again lower; proofs 1s 8d per old gallon; Jamaica qualities are very heavy.——Brandies are again lower; the best marks 2s 10d to 2s 11d per old gallon.——Several sales of pale Geneva are reported at 1s 11d per gallon.——The East India Company's quarterly sale of Indigo, which commenced on 11th instant, terminated yesterday. The quantity brought forward, viz. 4914 chests, consisting of 1132 Bengal, 547 Madras, and 3235 Oude, being those withdrawn from the January sale last, excepting 1443 chests arrived since that period. The qualities of the Bengal were mostly middling and ordinary, generally mixed and of unclear texture, also a good deal broken; the Madras fine, good, middling and ordinary in about equal proportions, and the Oude mostly ordinary and middling. From the general stagnation of commerce, the continued want of confidence, and the scarcity of money in the manufacturing districts, added to the indifferent assortment of qualities, it could not be expected the sale would go off with much spirit, and a fall of 30 to 40 per cent. as compared with the October sale of last year, has been submitted to for what has been actually sold, which is about 10 to 15 per cent. lower than the January sale last, the better qualities selling relatively the highest. The proprietors generally have been unwilling to submit to such heavy sacrifices, and have bought in a large proportion, viz. 2924 chests, which, with 1216 chests withdrawn, being put up at prices at which no advance was offered, leaves the quantity actually sold 774 chests; however the sale prices have been bid for several of the bought in parcels, and refused, and upon the whole the market looks much better.——There continues to be some demand for Tobacco; within the last few days nearly 200 hhds. are reported to be sold, chiefly ordinary Virginias, 3d to 3½d per lb.——Notwithstanding the warlike news from India, there is no alteration in the prices or in the demand for Saltpetre; the quotation is 21s 6d to 22s per cwt.——The price of Tallow by private contract is 31s 6d to 32s; Hemp £41 to £42 per ton. By public sale this forenoon, 533 casks St. Petersburg Yellow Candle Tallow (bankrupts' property) 28s 6d to 29s per cwt.

The purchases of Cotton this week are limited to 800 bags, chiefly Surats at 4⅝d to 5½d; Pernams are 10½d. At the Custom House sale some Pernams sold so low as 10d. Some good Demeraras offered at public sale were withdrawn at 10d, no offers above 9½d.

The arrivals of Wheat are small, yet the fine weather has an effect on the market; there is no alteration in the prices to-day, and little business doing. Barley is little inquired after. Some sales of Oats have taken place, but without any alteration in the currency. Beans, Peas, and other articles are dull.

An Anecdote.—It is related in the Scottish newspapers, that about the year 1770, a Selkirkshire farmer, a great original in his way, and remarkable for his fondness of a "big price" for everything, attended at Langholm fair, and, notwithstanding his parsimonious habits, actually sold his lambs to a perfect stranger upon his simply promising to pay him punctually at the next market. On his return home, the farmer's servants, who regularly messed at the same table, and seldom honoured him with the name of master, inquired "Weel, Sandy, hae ye sell't the lambs?" "Atweel hae I, and I gat saxpence mair a-head for them than onybody in the market." "And a' weel paid siller?" "Na, the siller's no paid yet, but its sure eneuch." "Wha's your merchant, and, what's your security?" "Troth

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WAR-SHIP.

THE mid-day Sun looks down,
From his heaven clear and high,
On the sounding waves which sweep beneath,
Like another glorious sky.

A solitary ship
Comes rushing o'er the tide;
Like a thing of hope and light she seems,
In this, her hour of pride.

Her tall and noble mast
Stands like a forest-pine;
A thousand men might march her decks
In gallant battle-line.

Proudly her white flag streams,
Which often on that sea
Has waved above the smoke of war—
The shout of victory!

Hark to the gathering din!
A foreign sail appears,
Which, towering midway to the skies,
Her bloody crescent rears.

Hark to the gethering din!
To the loud confused call—
Like the mutter'd threat'nings of a storm,
Ere its blasting thunders fall!

Hark to the onset cry!—
The arm of war is bared;
The sword of blood and death is raised,
Which never yet hath spared.

Louder and louder grows
The booming cannon's bray;
The frighted eagle, screaming, soars
Far from that fearful fray.

There are cries of agony,
Mix'd with the shouts of rage;
Where the vessels, amidst smoke and flame,
Their "hell of battle" wage.

She reels!—that proud flag falls
'Mid fœmens' savage roar;
Her crew in ghastly heaps lie slain—
Her deck swims red with gore!

For aye hath set her star—
Her hold the dark she drinks;—
Mid crash and shout—mid foam and blood—
That gallant vessel sinks!

'Tis night—the round fair moon
Shines calmly o'er the wave,
Where cold, and in the sleep of death,
Rest the illustrious brave.

O! many a heart shall feel,
When heard their doom of wo,
That weight of utter misery,
Which breaks young hearts to know!

Many grow sad and pale,
Though their grief may not find breath;
But silently—like blighted flowers—
Will they pass on to death!

Wo for the hopes which seek
Their light from days to come!—
For ah! where most we look for joy,
There sorrow builds her home!

Manchester. C. S———w.

(Continued from the third Page.)

I never spiered, but he's a decent lookin' man wi' tap boots, and a bottle-green coat." The servants at this laughed outright, and tauntingly told him he would never get a farthing. Sandy however thought differently, and having accidentally hurt his leg so as to prevent him from travelling, he sent a shepherd to Langholm, with instructions to look for a man with a bottle-green coat, whom he was sure, he said, to find standing near a certain sign. The shepherd did as he was bid, and, strange to say, discovered a person standing at the identical spot, who, on learning his errand, inquired kindly for his master, and paid the money to the uttermost farthing. Sandy, who piqued himself on his skill in physiognomy, heard the news without emotion, and merely said, "I wad at any time trust mair to looks than words, and whan I saw Colly smeiling about hun sae kindly I ken't weel eneuch he couldna be a scoundrel. This result differs from one which might have been expected. Sandy believed in a "second sight," which, in these times, a knowledge of the arts of life disqualify most persons from indulging on such an occasion.—*Hone's Every-Day Book.*

SURPRISING CALCULATION.—In the summer of 1825, a meeting was held at Tunbridge, in Kent, by some gentlemen interested in the formation of a rail-road, in that neighbourhood; at which was present a young gentleman well known for astonishing celerity in resolving difficult calculations by the aid of memory alone. One of the company, a great snuff taker and good mathematician, proposed the following, as he thought, puzzling question:—"If I take so many (a given quantity) of pinches of snuff every quarter of an hour, how many pinches shall I have taken in fifteen years?"—The young gentleman in little more than a minute gave his answer.—The snuff-taker called for pen, ink, and paper, to examine the answer, when, after a considerable time, he declared it erroneous; upon hearing which, the calculator asked the snuff-taker if he had allowed for the leap years? being answered in the negative, the snuff-taker was requested to add them, when the calculator's answer was found to be correct to a single pinch, to the no small astonishment and delight of the assembled party.—*Hone's Every Day Book.*

AN INGENIOUS ROGUE.—Perhaps, for ingenuity, the following trick, played by a Russian, in Moscow, would not be surpassed in London or Paris. A respectable looking man fell senseless in the street from a fit, when a person in the crowd started forward, exclaiming "Oh my master! my poor master!" He now very coolly transferred the contents of the unfortunate gentleman's pockets into his own, not forgetting his watch, and then, with all the concern imaginable, requested the persons near him to watch his poor master, while he ran to procure an equipage to carry him home; being observed to pass a coach-stand without stopping, the cheat was detected, but it was too late; for he contrived to get clear off with his booty.—*Holman's Travels in Russia, &c.*

THE EXAMINER.—APRIL 17.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
POPE.

REFORM OF PARLIAMENT—REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.

AN instructive debate occurred in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when Mr. ABERCROMBIE moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent 33 jobbing self-elected magistrates in Edinburgh from continuing the septennial farce of choosing what is facetiously called a *Representative* of that populous city in Parliament. The motion was of course defeated; but the pretences urged by its opponents are truly edifying.

In the first place, there was the old cry about *vested rights*. The Corportion of Edinbourgh have, it seems, a vested right to elect a Member in the name of 130,000 people who abhor their choice—it is their *property*: they have not, it is true, *bought* this right, and if it were taken away, they would not suffer any actual loss of lands or money; the proprety is clearly not like that of the West Indian planters in their slaves. But still it is a *vested right*—which ought to satisfy all malcontents: it is the privilege of playing off, once every seventh year, or oftener, a cheat and mockery upon an enlightened body of people; it is the privilege of betraying an implied trust—of carrying on a system of jobbing and corruption on a grand scale—of "conveying" a certain quantum of national and civic plunder into the pockets of the 33 worthy persons who save their 130,000 fellowcitizens the trouble of electing their representative. These 33 persons send to Parliament a gentleman who votes for Ministers on all occasions, and acquires thereby a claim upon certain patronage belonging to the Treasury, by virtue of which he is enabled to saddle on that great beast of burden, the Public, the relatives and friends of the Thirty-three to whom he is indebted for his elevation. Again, the Thirty-three manage the financial concerns of the city of Edinburgh, and so relieve the inhabitants from all trouble on that head, except the trouble of paying about 150,000*l.* a year; in return for which accommodation the Thirty-three divide among themselves and their friends all the most lucrative and influential corporate offices in the "gude old town." Such is *vested interest*,—such is that sacred principle which must not yield to the prayers, the demands, or the mighty interests of the unrepresented and mocked PEOPLE! After this, we hope *private* delinquents will have sense enough to make proper use of this capacious cloak for peculation. An old lady who has been for a reasonable time *established* in a house of ill fame, may make out an excellent case in behalf of her right to continue her business. She has perhaps paid a large sum for the lease, on account of the peculiar value of the situation for *her* purpose—has spent money in furnishing, &c. In a word, custom—the sufferance of the nuisance for a certain time—has given her a *vested right* in it; one, we may safely say, quite as good in principle as the vested right of public jobbers to dip into the national purse, and far less mischievous in effect.

The Anti-Reformers always oppose a motion for general reform on the ground that it is too "sweeping and indiscriminate." They say, "Show us a particular case of corruption or mismanagement; and we will consent to a remedy." A particular case is now shown them. It is nonsense to say, that the 33 Edinburgh magistrates are not proved individually to be corrupt and criminal: nobody ever supposed that matters are managed so clumsily as to expose them personally to derection; the complaint on the contrary is, that the system gives them perfect impunity in their political jobbing; but the best proof of the evil lies in the fact that the inhabitants of Edinburgh are discontented; that they and the Thirty-three are constantly opposed to each other—that their interests are hostile, and their disputes productive of ill-blood. Here is therefore "a particular case." Vain however is the attempt to "hedge in" the opponents of Reform: the objection now is, that the local is so connected with the general question, that it is impossible to separate them; and it is coolly asked, if redress be afforded to Edinburgh, how can it be refused to Bath, or any other unrepresented or misrepresented place? (How indeed?) Mr. ABERCROMBIE meets them by saying,—Try Edinburgh as an *experiment*: if that should succeed—if the good *we* expect be obtained, and none of the tumult, disorder, or degradation, which *you* anticipate, be produced,—then even *you* cannot object to extend the reform. This is unanswerable against the Tories; but we cannot help thinking that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT (who by the way delivered on Thursday one of those manly and powerful speeches which have deservedly made his reputation what it is) is right in his opinion, that the people's best policy is to merge all attempts to procure local reform in a persevering effort to obtain a general reform. The more acutely people feel the local evils attending the want of representation, and the more pertinaciously the Corruptionists resist their amendment, the stronger will be the call for that complete and *radical* Reform which alone can benefit the nation at large.

We must do Mr. CANNING the justice to say, that he does not condescend to employ such pitiful subterfuges in resisting Reform. *His* offence is of another kind. Nor to mince the matter, it is hardened *impudence*. A more daring defiance of reason and public feeling than the following declaration, we never yet read:—

"I desire to be accused of resting my opposition to Reform, not upon any times—not upon any circumstances—not upon its application to any particular places—not upon any events of a nature transitory and evanescent—but upon a decided, matured, and I may say, unalterable conviction, that THERE ARE NO GRIEVANCES IN THE REPRESENTATION to be redressed; but that IF there are any grievances, that they could not be remedied without leaving us exposed to the chance of greater misfortunes and greater calamities than could possibly arise from any of those evils to which we may be subject by an endurance of our present grievances."

Now let us for a moment consider what *is* this perfect system of representation, which admits of *no grievances*. It is a system by which a *few* titled or wealthy individuals, with interests diametrically opposed to those of the People, return a majority of the House of Commons, and become in fact a ruling Oligarchy. The machinery of mock-elections is so burdensome and vicious (producing all that riot and violence of which the Anti-Reformers affect so immense a horror, but which *never* occur under a good system—as witness the United States) that it would be far better if it were simplified in such a way, that the borough-patrons might nominate members *directly*, instead of enslaving a number of people, in order to get up the farce of borough-elections. It would be a real improvement if LORD LONSDALE, for instance, were allowed to introduce 11 Members (or whatever his present number may be) in his livery, into the House of Commons, by a return to the Crown Office, or a note to the Speaker, and to turn out any of the 11 at a month's warning. Or perhaps still better, if Lord LONSDALE were himself allowed a seat, with *eleven* votes, instead of the eleven "dumb dogs," who might be more satisfactorily employed than in yawning through a debate. What a mass of bribery, perjury and infamy of all sorts—what scenes of riot, drunkenness, and often bloodshed—would be avoided by this straightforward plan! Yet the votes would remain just as they now are; and the debates would be neither more nor less amusing, for we should still have the BURDETTS, HUMES, BROUGHAMS, &c.

Mr. CANNING asserts, that under virtual representation, Parliament contains such an infusion of popular feeling as "answers all the high objects of a deliberative assembly." Had he said *legislative* assembly, it would have been a fairer expression. Now the "high objects" in questions are, we presume, what we understand by good government; and the Right Honourable Secretary's flourish is only a repetition in other words of the old assertion, that "the system works well." But can it be supposed, that the People of Great Britain, had they been really represented in Parliament, would have incurred a debt of 600 millions of money in a contest to prevent France from having what Government it pleased; Would they continue to pay a Church Establishment of 9 millions a year, when all its duties might be twenty times better performed for a quarter of that sum! Would they spend hundreds of thousands per annum upon foreign embassies, in order that the English ambassador at Paris or Vienna may live in a finer house than any other, have a smart equipage that draws a troop of shouting blackguards after it in the streets, and cause the METTERNICHS and VILLELES to laugh at the duped nation whose money is so wasted? Would the People, if they made laws for themselves through their representatives, tolerate the Game Laws, by which a whole peasantry is vitiated, in order to preserve a barbarous sport for the worst kind of gentry? Would they have permitted the landlords to pay wages out of the poor-rates, and to reduce the labourer to a pittance that will not protect him from cold and hunger? Would they allow the first necessary of life to be heavily taxed, in order to raise the rents of the landowner? Would they spend four or five millions a year in *coercing* Ireland, and lose the inestimable advantages which that island would yield if well governed, for the sake of having places and power for the hangers-on of Church and Aristocracy? Would they have let the law remain in the barbarous state in which our ancestors left it,—or rather would they have added to its confusion and oppression by wholesale ignorant legislation—as our virtual Representatives have done until it has become a by-word and a reproach among our civilized neighbours! It must not be supposed, that a Reform would bring in an entirely new set of Statesmen. We really believe, that a great number of the present Members of the House of Commons would be chosen by the people under Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot. The People can always command the services of men possessing the highest talent in the nation for public affairs. We do not want new *men* so much as new *motives*. We should not part with CANNING, HUSKISSON, COPLEY, &c.; we would only turn them into flaming democrats, by making it their interest to serve, instead of to injure, the public. As to the wretched pretence, that popular suffrage would fill the Parliament with vulgar demagogues, pot-house orators, &c. let the United States with its universal elective franchise furnish an answer to that—or let our own free cities and towns, such as Westiminster. We say nothing of the suspicious characters, and the grossly ignorant senators, in Honourable House *at present*. But we assert, that with the widest possible extension of the suffrage, the House of Commons would always be filled by men of wealth, rank, and education.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

ROYAL MAGIC.—"The present King's visits to Scotland and Ireland did more *substantial good*, have been productive of *more solid and lasting benefit*, than the most sanguine could have ventured to anticipate."—So says didactic Murray; but as for a *reason*, how can such a thing be expected from *Absolute John*? But the rogue has forgotten the visit to Hanover: he has unaccountably omitted to expatiate upon the improvement in manners, morals, agriculture, and mechanics,—not to mention fertility of soil and temperature of the air, which is clearly traceable to the benign countenance and gracious speech of Royalty during the auspicious sojourn among the grateful Germans.

COBOURG THEATRE.—We have received a letter, which notices some very extraordinary practices in regard to the treatment of persons who have advanced money to Messrs. Glossop and Arkinstall, for the purposes of this theatre. As another Lessee is about to be introduced, those concerned should see that justice be done to the complainants.

"My love," said Prince Esterhazy, "I connot think Miss Turner would have left Mr. Wakefield, after so long a journey and acquaintance, if she had not *thouhgt him a vagabond*."—"I beg your Lordship's pardon," said her Ladyship with a sigh; "I rather think that the cause of her willingness to leave him was, that she *found him a fudge-at-eve*."—*The Ass.*

BEAUTY. "Plato," says Burton, "calls *beauty* a privilege of nature, nature's masterpiece, a dumb comment; Theophrastus, a silent fraud; Carneades, still rhetoric, that persuades without speech; a kingdom without a guard, because beautiful persons command as so many captains."

DOING WELL.—A young lady looking into the family bible, and observing the date of her birth, took her pencil and wrote—"Above the age of 21, and not yet given in marriages."—This induced her father to write beneath—"He who giveth in marriage doeth well, but he who giveth not in marriage doeth better."—To which she made the following reply—"Dear father, I love to do well; let those do better who can."—*Hereford Independent.*

The act relating to juries, which has recently been brought into operation, renders all lodgers liable to serve who pay a rent of not less than 20*l.* a year. This enactment has greatly increased the number of effective jurors in the city of London, as it includes merchants and brokers who rent warehouses or counting-houses, although they may reside, as many do, at the west end of the town, or at their country-houses.

POPULATION, &c.—In Great Britain, the number of individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 15 to 60 is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 98,030 yearly; and it has been remarked, that in 63 of these unions there were only 3 which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 332,708 yearly, which makes nearly 25,502 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are in proportion to those of the men as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is 4; in towns the proportion is seven for every two marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of individuals of the sex as 1 to 3; and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of the widowers as 3 to 1; but the number of widows who marry again is to that of

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST 1826

(Continued from the last Page.)

widowers in the same case, as 7 to 4. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is to that of ordinary births as 1 to 65. According to calculations founded on the bills of mortality, one individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is to that of the female sex as 96 to 95.—*Edinburgh Phil. Journal.*

ELOPEMENT.—The following letter has been received at Wycombe from the fellow (who is said to be a Quaker) that eloped with his partner's wife!—"Bristol, 8th of 3rd, 1826.—Richard Henningham,—As a matter of course, thou wilt feel thyself greatly surprised at what has taken place, viz. that neither of us intend coming to Wycombe any more; and in order to set things as straight as the case will admit thought it best to give an account of the accounts in Somersetshire. James Bigg owes 60*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* and nine yards of cloth, to be returned, and two coats, which will all be made right when due, which is next month. Mr. Ryther owes 4*l.* 7*s.* The other money I have received, which will not be more than I shall want for my present undertaking; therefore you must do as well as you can, for I have a long time determined to have done with the concern. I have been sorry ever since the first month I had to do with it, finding myself yoked to such a partner. What with a scolding wife and an idle dissatisfied partner, my life was replete with misery. It cannot be said that C. B. is robbed of money; for what I brought there, and the labour I have encountered with, I ought to have three times the sum. I think thou ought not to have entangled me with such a man, as thou well knew what he was; but enough of that. We are about to begin the world afresh, and we do not value other people's opinion about us, for we have neither of us had a very smooth passage hitherto; therefore, if it continues to be rough, we are not unacquainted with it.—Fare thee well, J. BROWN." Henningham is the father-in-law of Belson, whose wife Brown eloped with, and embarked at Liverpool on board an American vessel for New York. Mrs. Brown, with five children, are left in the greatest distress, Brown not having left them a pound to help themselves with. The letter dated Bristol, bears the Liverpool post-mark of the 14th of March.—*Daily papers.*

The Duke of WELLINGTON has, it seems, reached Berlin, on his return from St. Petersburgh; and the general impression is, that he has been unsuccessful in his mission: such at least is the state of opinion both in Paris and London. We have been very authoritatively informed of the specific object of this mission, by a Morning Paper; but that account, it is now evident, did not contain a word of truth. The tendency of the errand has probably reached no farther than, if possible, to confirm those pacific relations between Russia and Turkey, which the death or ALEXANDER has placed in a very critical state. If so, according to recent accounts, it has effected nothing definitive; but, on the contrary, it is asserted, that the national desire for war in Russia is greater than ever, and that the Empress Mother, who really governs, must be considered as sharing these sentiments with the people and the army.

MEMOIR OF MR. HUME.

Mr. Hume was born in Montrose, in the year 1757, of parents in the middle, or perhaps only approaching the middle rank of life, his father being the master or captain of a trading vessel belonging to that port. He died when the subject of this memoir was still young, leaving a considerable family to the charge of his widow—a woman of extraordinary merit; who, by the business of a shop, to which a small capital was equal, enabled herself to rear her children; to give them an education not inferior to what was given to the better sort of inhabitants in the place; and, by the influence of her own character, her example, and her precepts, to lay the foundation of such a mind as that which has developed itself in the son, whose life we are now shortly recording. With an original education, which extended not beyond the schools of his native town—reading, writing, accounts, and an elementary knowledge of Latin—Mr Hume, as intended for the medical profession, was entered as apprentice with one of the surgeons of the place, and served with him for three years. He attended the medical classes in the University of Edinburgh during the years 1793, 1794, & 1795; & in this last year, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. He made a voyage to India in 1796; and in 1797, after attending the hospitals, he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in London. After four years in the medical department of the East India Company's naval service, he proceeded, in 1799, to Bengal, on the Company's Medical Establishment, under that Presidency; and here those energies, which have been so well displayed in his subsequent career, found scope for their operation. At that time, the labour of acquiring the native languages was rarely submitted to by the Company's servants. The good sense of Mr. Hume made him easily perceive to how great a degree a man must be enabled to render himself more useful in India, with than without a knowledge of the dialects of the country; and his early habit of looking to labour, not with terror, but with complacenty, as the grand instrument of all the good he was to produce for himself, made him, without hesitation, apply himself with assiduity to effect the important acquisition. When the Company's army took the field in 1803, in the war with the Mahrattas, Mr. Hume was attached to that division which marched from Allahabad into Bundelcund, under the command of Major-General Powell. Here he immediately experienced the effects of that foresight which had led him to acquire the languages of the country. An interpreter was required for the asistance of the Commanding Officer. He was selected for that important service, The offices of Paymaster and Post-master of the troops were such as would best be filled by a man who was capable of holding direct communication with the natives. Mr Hume continued his medical duties, & also discharged the duties of both these offices; and was at times appointed to other duties, which the Commanding Officer, by experience of his services, was led to regard him as peculairly qualified to discharge. During the whole of the time which the army was in the field, Mr. Hume, by powers of application to which few men are equal, was enabled to unite in his own person a variety of offices which yielded both honour and considerable emoluments. On the conclusion of peace, in the year 1807-8, he returned to the Presidency; and soon after, on account of his private affairs, proceeded to England. With habits of mind which led him to direct a particular share of his attention to facts, he visited, in 1809, every place of manufacturing celebrity in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and made a tour of minute observation throughout the United Empire. The greater part of the years 1810 and 1811, he spent in travels in Spain and Portugal, in Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the Ionian Islands, Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, &c.; and on his return to England, he was elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Weymouth, on the death of Sir John Johnstone, and sat during the session of 1812. One of the most remarkable subjects which occupied the attention of Parliament during that session, was the Framework Knitters' Bill, urged forward with short-sighted impetuosity by the workmen in Leicester & Nottingham. Mr Hume opposed this bill. He was indeed the main cause of throwing it out; and was distinguished by the thanks of the manufacturers for his exertions. A reference to the proceedings of that day, when the Luddites were the terror of Leicester and Nottinghamshire, show that Mr. Hume, though a young member of the House of Commons, opposed himself to the unreasonable and mischievous conduct of the workmen. It was against sound principle that the workmen wished to fetter the conduct of their masters, by the bill which the members for Nottingham were obliged to bring in; and Mr. Hume opposed their wishes with as much zeal, and with like success, to set the masters free, as he afterwards opposed himself to the prejudice of the masters, and effected the repeal of the combination-laws, to set the workmen free. A reference to the resolutions of the master manufacturers of Leicester and Nottingham at that time, will best explain their sense of Mr. Hume's services. Mr. Hume having arrived from India with strong impressions in favour of the Government as it stood, and as it was administered, and against all those who found it in any thing to blame, took his seat on the Ministerial side of the House; but as he was a man who did not shut his eyes, or resist conviction, his opinions and proceedings in the active part which he took in commercial questions, gave so little satisfaction, that the Trustees of Sir John Johnstone declined to return him for the new Parliament; and, according to report, forgot engagements into which they had entered. It comes within our knowledge, that seats more than one were at the acceptance of Mr. Hume at the general election in 1812, could he have submitted to the engagements customary on such occasions. Resolving to be independent, he declined them. Though not in Parliament, Mr. Hume was not a passive spectator of public events; and he was an active instrument in some of the most important undertakings of the subsequent years. No exertions in our time, perhaps, are more memorable, or greater in their consequences, than those which were at that time set on foot by a few private and meritorious individuals, for extending the benefit of education to the great body of the people; we mean the exertions which were made for multiplying Lancaste-ian schools. Few men were more active in their endeavours to second the efforts of the original promoters of this great work than Mr. Hume; and he continued an assiduous member of the Central Committee in the Borough road, till it was placed on a basis which could not be shaken. In the year 1818, Mr. Hume again appeared in Parliament, having been chosen at the general election, by his native town of Montrose, by Brechin & Arbroath, 3 out of the 5 which compose the district of burgs, in opposition to Mr. James Farquhar, who holds a sort of family property in Aberdeen and Bervie, which are the remaining two. He was also re-elected in 1819, after a severe struggle—the first, perhaps, in which the body of the people in these burghs took any share. If we are asked what are the chances that Mr. Hume will continue hereafter in the same useful line of action in which he has heretofore appeared, and that he will not yield to those temptations which are apt to assail every man who becomes to a certain degree a man of consequence?—we answer, that though it is impossible to do more than form a probable conjecture respecting the future conduct of any individual, it is not easy to conceive a man in respect to whom the improbability of his altering his course may be more strongly affirmed. Mr Hume is not a man whose habits are of a slight and transient nature. They are strong and rooted, and govern the man. Of these habits, industry and good economy, the hatred of waste in every shape and in every quarter, are among the most conspicuous. Mr Hume has greater pleasure in preventing waste than other people in making it. There is every reason, therefore, to conclude, that he will go on preventing it. In the next place, there is no man living to whom it would be more difficult for Ministers to find any thing to offer which would operate upon him as a bribe. Any greater riches than he already possesses, would to him be absolutely useless. The mode of living which he now adopts, handsome on the scale of a moderate fortune, is such as his taste, his opinion, and his habits, would prevent him from altering if he were ten times as rich. Titles and ribbons to a man of his feelings are devoid of attraction; and as for power and place, his ambition is far more intensely gratified by the space which he occupies in the eye of his country, and the power to be useful—the best of all powers—which he already commands.—*Abridged from the Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, APRIL 9.

POLITICS OF EUROPE,

Written exclusively for Bell's Weekly Messenger.

APPLICATION OF THE UNDISPOSED SURPLUS OF THE TAXES FOR 1825.

In our Paper of a fort-night since, we had occasion to mention that Mr. Robinson, in his statement of the Budget, found that he had a surplus of nearly three quarters of a million, (seven hundred & fifty thousand pounds) over the demands of the year, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, which it is now an established principle to reserve untouched. We added, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in general terms, that he had not entirely resolved in what way to dispose of this surplus; but that his present impression was, that he should apply it to the removal of the tax on tobacco, as he would thus be enabled to reduce that tax by one shilling in the pound. We strongly remonstrated on on the part of the public against such a useless and frivolous application of this surplus; and as the matter is still undetermined, and will again come under discussion in the course of a few days, and perhaps during the following week, we return to this subject.

There can only be three reasons for applying this surplus to the removal of a part of the Tobacco Tax,—the first is, that this tax presses hard upon the comforts and means of the people, or at least, upon the means of those who pay it. The second, that the present high rate of the tax affects the interests of the Revenue by lessening the consumption, and that more, in fact, would be consumed by a reduction of the tax. The third, that commerce would gain by this reduction, inasmuch as there would be a larger importation; and that in proportion as commerce is increased and extended, in the same proportion are the means enlarged for employing the great body of the people, and diffusing the wages of labour more widely through the community.

As to the first of these reasons, we do not hesitate to assert, that the consumers of tobacco will gain absolutely nothing by the removal of the tax. There are two descriptions of consumption,—the first, where the article in question is consumed in large quantities at once, or by daily consumption, as in the case of candles, soap, beer, tea, and sugar. The second, where the consumption however considerable in the year, is daily or weekly very small, as in the case of tobacco, snuff, salt for household consumption, spirits, &c. In articles of the first kind, the removal of a tax is an undoubted great relief, because it is hourly and daily felt, and because it is so considerable in amount, that the dealers by whom the public is supplied cannot evade the allowance of it.

For example, if three-pence per pound tax should be reduced upon the pound of sugar, or one or two shillings per pound on the tea duty, the dealers would be compelled to make a correspondent reduction in the price of tea and sugar. But in articles of the second kind, where the quantity purchased does not amount perhaps to more than one penny farthing at a time, or at most three-half-pence or two-pence; and where the reduction of the tax would not admit the retailer to reduce more than one farthing, such reduction will never be made, because the purchaser will never insist on it, and the dealer will have a thousand pretexts to evade it. Again, if it should be made, the reduction comes so seldom, and in such dribblets, as to be absolutely insignificant even to the class of people who use the article; and the Revenue accordingly loses enormously, whilst the public gain what is of no value to them. In a word, the whole of such reductions always goes into the pocket of the whole-sale, or at least second whole-sale dealer, or at best is divided between them and the retailers. Is it necessary farther to insist upon a point, which has been made so manifest by what has already occurred in the case of the leather tax, the salt tax, and over, and over again in the frequent charges of the malt and hop taxes?

The two other reasons are necessarily included in the above answer. For, if the removal of the tax makes no difference in the price, it cannot affect the quantity consumed; it therefore, leaves the amount consumed what it was before, and cannot add to commerce nor through commerce to revenue. In a word, for all good purposes such a reduction of tax is wholly, nugatory, a pure sacrifice of so much revenue without any correspondent benefit to the public.

Let us now look what would be effected by the application of this three quarters of a million to the removal of the House Tax,—what proportion of that most burthensome tax it would remove, and how it would assist the community?

In the first place, as to the proportion of that tax which it would remove;—it would, in fact, very nearly remove all, or, at least, two thirds of the whole amount of the House Tax. According to the official return of the Assessed Taxes for the year 1825, the amount of their produce was as follows:—

Produce of Window Tax for Great Britain, one million three hundreed thousand pounds.

Produce of Inhabited House Duty, one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

We may see, therefore, that the present surplus of three quaters of a million would remove (with the slightest addition to it from the consolidated fund) two-thirds of this most onerous and grievous tax.—a tax oppressive beyond all others to retail traders and householders in town; and producing, in return for such oppression, so little to the State. Now, as to the relief of individuals, every man who reads this, or, at least, every householder, is able to answer the question to himself. We will answer for ourselves. We have gained nothing by the removal of the tax on leather. We are not aware of the slightest benefit, or, at least, we feel it not, in our household expenses, of the removal of the Salt Tax. We are equally ignorant of any benefit from the removal of the War Malt Tax; as two householders, we pay exactly the same price for our beer and porter as in the season of the war. But if the House Tax were removed, the house in which we are writing these remarks, would cost less by twelve or fourteen pounds per annum. Now, what shall we, and such as we that is to say, the very great proportion of London householders, save by the reduction of the shilling on tobacco?—Absolutely nothing.

As to the benefit of the removal of the House Tax upon trade and industry, we have so often argued this question, or rather stated it, (for it requires no argument) that we have nothing to add upon this part of the subject. The great object with all Statesmen should be to augment and encourage such an employment of capital, or of savings, as would set to work the labourers of the kingdom, and diffuse employment, and consequently the means of living, through a larger sphere of the community. The true wealth of a kingdom, and certainly its true welfare and happiness, consist in money circulated and not in money accumulated. Now, what other use of capital employs so many hands, and so many trades, as house-building; and what is such a sure means of encouraging house-building, repairing, &c. as the removal of the House Duty?

The French papers contain an account of the death of the Duke of Montmorency, who became Minister for Foreign Affairs in France on the establishment of the Royalist Ministry in 1821, and who continued to hold office till the termination of the Congress of Verona at the end of 1822. He was called *the first Christian Baron*, because his family was esteemed the oldest of the noble families of Europe. In the Constitutional Assembly, he was the first, or among the first, to deposit his titles of nobility on the table that he might be considered only as a French citizen. He accepted office along

with the present Ministry in 1821, but his principles were too rigidly legitimate and jesuitical to suit the chief director of the cabinet. In the discussions at Verona, he was considered by M. de Villele to have exceeded his instructions; and on his return, the question arose which of them should continue in office, and which retire, or which of them should control the operations, of the other. The immediate cause of his death is not stated. On Thursday he had visited several churches, and on Good Friday, had proceeded to the temple of St. Thomas Aquinas, where he fell lifeless on the pavement, before he had scarcely begun his prayers.—On Monday the mortal remains of the Duke were interred with great funeral pomp in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, near Paris. The funeral was honoured by the attendance of a great number of Peers and Deputies. The King's Ministers, the Members of the French Academy, the Members of the Corps *diplomatique*, several Marshals, and many General Officers. The deceased was buried by the side of his brother, who fell a victim to the revolutionary fury of 1794

It appears, by the Paris papers of the 21th ult. that a warm discussion on the slave-trade took place on the preceding day in the Chamber of Deputies. The debate arose on petitions from the merchants of Havre and Paris, praying that more severe and more efficacious laws might be adopted against this odious traffic. The petitioners assert that the slave-trade is carried on under the French flag with increasing activity; that the operation of the existing laws only adds to its barbarity, as three or four hundred negroes are now crammed into a space which would formerly have been allotted to only one fourth of that number. Hence the deaths are frightfully numerous, and the petitioners calculate that the slave-ships throw annually overboard at least 3,000 of the unfortunate victims of this horrible traffic. In the report of the committee on this petition, a hope is expressed that the facts are exaggerated, and the measures taken by the Government to repress the slave-trade are enumerated. It is, however, acknowledged that the existence of such a traffic is a disgrace to a civilized nation, but it is alleged that making the slave-trade piracy would not be an effectual prevention, because the rigour of penal laws often causes impunity. The Committee proposed that the petition should be referred to the President of the Council. The object of the petition was lost sight of in the debate, in consequence of some observations made by General Sebastiani, who said, that a white slave trade was going on as well as a black,—that the French Ministers had allowed Turkish agents to recruit openly for the Pacha of Egypt. M. de Villele, in vindication of the Government, referred to the precautions against the slave-trade enumerated in the report of the Committee, and observed that the Ministers had pushed these precautions as far as was compatible with the freedom of trade.

The cornation of the Emperor Nicholas is postponed to September or October. The cause of the delay is said to be an apprehension of some conspiracy being renewed at the period of the fetes which will accompany that ceremony. More than 20,000 conspirators are known; that is to say, there are 20,000 noble Russian families compromised; and as they all have connexions, it may be said that nearly all the nobility of this vast empire lie under suspicion. We are assured, that already the number of persons under arrest exceeds 12,000. Several of the principal conspirators have died very suddenly in prison.—(*Galignani's Messenger.*)

A letter from Berlin, dated March 13, says—"We are assured that the Russian courier, who left this place to-day, has with him despatches from the Russian Court to the French Government, in which the Emperor Nicholas declares that he will not interfere in the affairs of Greece without the concurrence of the great European Powers, and that, for his own part, he is willing to have the Holy Alliance dissolved, and a new, liberal, and general compact entered into."

By letters from Monte-Video, we learn that the Emperor of Brazil has declared war against the Republic of the United Provinces. This declaration was brought by the Brazilian frigate *Paula*, which arrived at the above-mentioned port on the 17th instant, after a passage of eight days. On the 20th the frigate is to set sail with the other vessels of the enemy's squadron, to blockade Buenos-Ayres. Viscount de la Laguna has received orders to march to Rio Grande, to conduct the war. It is momentarily expected that hostilities will actively commence on both sides. The National Government has prepared all its means of defence, and every thing seems to promise that the period has now arrived when the cause of liberty and justice will secure an everlasting triumph throughout the whole American continent.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, APRIL 17.

DREADFUL MURDER IN MARY-LE-BONE.

On Friday night a most dreadful murder was committed in High-street, Mary le-bone, by a man named Pollard, who afterwards put a period to his own existence by stabbing himself in the heart. In his paroxysm of passion he stabbed two females besides the individual who fell a victim to his atrocious design. The following is a succinct and correct account of this shocking catastrophe, which has created an extraordinary sensation throughout the parish:—

Mr. Cooper (now deceased) was a respectable brush-maker in High-street, Mary-le-bone. He had a sister, who was married to a man named Bicknell. Their union was not a happy one, and a separation took place. A man named James Pollard, who was formerly a butcher in Mary-le-bone-lane, and who had been separated from his wife, paid some attention to Mrs. Bicknell, and they agreed to cohabit together. They did so for considerable period; but the violence of Pollard, and his various acts of neglect and cruelty, induced her to leave him. On Thursday last she sought protection in the house of Mr. Cooper, her brother, and she entreated Mr. Cooper not to suffer Pollard to see her on any account, as she had determined that all intercourse between them should cease. Pollard had declared that he could not exist without her, and he went to Mr. Cooper's house to seek an interview with her. He was informed by Mr. Cooper that she was not there, and he went away. On Thursday he took a large butcher's knife to a grinder in Gee's-court, and got it sharpened. The knife is 8 inches in length, and is what the butcher technically call a "side knife." Pollard went to a public-house after the knife was sharpened, and produced it before several persons who were drinking, and he remarked that it would cut a man's throat. He took considerable quantities of liquor, and became very noisy. He said that he did not care a fig for any one, and he should fight a duel before he was a day older. The company laughed at what appeared to them an idle threat, which angered him, and he swore he would fight a duel or commit murder. He brandished the knife, and said he would have satisfaction or death. About a quarter past seven o'clock on Friday night, a young woman, who is servant to a respectable inhabitant in High-street, Mary-le-bone, went to Mr. Cooper's shop to buy a scrubbing-brush. When she made her purchase, she took the money out of a purse to pay for it, and went home. On her arrival there, she discovered that she had left her purse behind; and supposing that she had left it on Mr. Cooper's counter, she returned to the shop. On her arrival there, Mr. Cooper informed her that he had not seen the purse, and she went for her master, who said that it was strange the purse was not produced; Mr. Cooper retorted rather indignantly. The master of the girl then went to Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate of Mary-le-bone Police-office, and informed him of the circumstance, and the Magistrate directed Hewitt, the head constable, to go to Mr. Cooper's shop and inquire into the circumstance. On the way to Mr. Cooper's house Hewitt was informed of the dreadful event, and on his arrival he discovered that Pollard had attempted to murder every member of Mr. Cooper's family; for, besides Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, and Mrs. Bicknell, being wounded, the eldest boy of Mr. Cooper, who is 14 years of age, narrowly escaped with his life. Pollard arrived at Mr. Cooper's house on Friday night about half-past seven o'clock; he entered the shop, and insisted upon seeing Mrs. Bicknell. Mr. Cooper came round the counter, and having placed himself close to the door, ordered Pollard to leave the shop. Pollard swore he would not leave the premises till he had seen Mrs. Bicknell. Mr. Cooper said that he could not see her, and he should not enter the shop, and pushed the door in his face. Pollard, who appeared to be intoxicated, said, with an oath, that he would enter, or he would have his life, and forced his way into the shop. Mr. Cooper spread open his arms to prevent Pollard advancing; and at this moment Pollard drew a butcher's knife from under his coat, and plunged it into Mr. Cooper's heart. The villain twice repeated the stroke, and Mr. Cooper fell on his face lifeless, and his body rolled down the steps into the street. Mrs. Cooper, who is far advanced in pregnancy, entered the shop on hearing the noise, and on witnessing the horrid scene, she became exceedingly terrified; fear deprived her of the power to call for assistance. Pollard then drew the weapon from the bleeding side of her husband, jumped over his body, and with a deadly ferocity made a thrust at Mrs. Cooper, who retreated, and the first wound she received was in the back of the neck. He inflicted two other wounds one on the arm and the other on her side. She fell on the floor senseless. Mr. Cooper's son, who was in the parlour, alarmed at the dreadful sight, cried out for assistance, and Pollard flew at him in the most savage manner. The boy, who is about 14 years of age, had the presence of mind to seize a poker, and as the wretch approached him, he knocked the knife out of his hand, & ran out of the shop, crying "Murder!" At this time Pollard appeared quite infuriated, and struck at every thing that was in his way, and, indeed, appeared scarcely to know what he was doing. It happened that at this moment a party of the watchmen were going to their respective stations, when, on passing the opposite side of the way, they saw Pollard standing in the door way, flourishing his knife over his victim. The watchmen endeavoured to enter the shop, but Pollard used the most horrid oaths, brandished the knife, which he had picked up, and swore that whoever dared to approach him, should share the same fate as the individual they saw before them. The watchmen stood aghast, and none of them ventured to approach to seize upon the murderer; they were horror-struck, at the scene of blood, and each stared in his fellow's face. At length a young fellow named George Jepp rushed into the shop, upon which Pollard instantly skulked into a remote and dark part of the place. Jepp said, "Where is the murderer—who has done this?" Pollard exclaimed, "I'm the man." Jepp seized him by the collar, and said, "I have got you." Pollard replied, "I'm a dead man." Jepp dragged him to the door of the shop, and into the street, when the watchmen claimed possession of his person, and insisted that Jepp should deliver Pollard into their custody. Jepp replied, "that if they had not courage to go in and secure him, they should not take the prisoner from him, and he would not give him up till he arrived at the Police-office." At this period the watchmen went for medical assistance, as Mrs. Cooper was bleeding dreadfully, and the blood was also issuing copiously from the wounds in Mr. Cooper's side. Pollard, although he had stabbed himself to the heart before he was captured, yet walked along the street to the back entrance of the Police-office, and he fell on the steps as he was making an effort to ascend. He staggered the whole of the way; and one of the officers, who met him and Jepp in Grotto-passage, said to the latter, "Why do you hold him by the collar; he can walk very well; what has he done?" Jepp replied, "he has committed murder, and I will not let go my hold." It was not discovered that he had wounded himself, till he fell on the office steps, when the blood was observed to gush through his waistcoat. He was then quite exhausted, and the magistrate directed a surgeon should be sent for to attend him. No evidence was taken, and as the surgeon gave hopes that Pollard might recover, the magistrate ordered that he should be conveyed to the infirmary. He was attended there by Mr. Goodyer and Mr. Poole, the house surgeons, and his wounds were dressed. About nine o'clock, Mr. Rawlinson, the Magistrate, attended by one of the clerks, visited the wretched man, with a view of eliciting his motives for committing the diabolical deed; but all his endeavours were useless, as he persevered in not answering any questions, but groaned and moaned as if he were enduring extreme pain. Mr. Poole, about one o'block in the morning, asked him if he was drunk at the time? To this he gave no answer, but said he felt a dreadful pain in his heart; and when the nurse was employed in bathing the wounds with a lotion, he said, "Ah! it's all no use, it's all over, the thing is done." He remained quite sensible till a little before three o'clock, when he expired in the utmost agony.

Mr. Cooper was taken to the shop of Mr. Chadwick, a surgeon, in High-street, but human aid was of no avail; the blow was too well directed, and life was wholly extinct. The children were hurried from the place, and conveyed to a neighbour's house. A medical gentleman immediately attended Mrs. Cooper, and she was put to bed in her own house, where her wounds was dressed.

Mrs. Bicknell's wound is not dangerous. She has no doubt that Pollard, who was of a most ferocious and sanguinary disposition, intended to destroy her, because she refused to go back and live with him, and, from her account, it was not herself merely, but her property that Pollard covered.

On Saturday the body of Pollard was viewed at the infirmary by several surgeons. There were the marks of three stabs on the left breast. The two first stabs penetrated no further than the rib-bones, and the latter appears to have turned the sharp edge of the knife. The last and fatal stab was between the ribs, and the knife entered the heart. The body of Pollard was very bloody, and presented a most appalling spectacle. He appeared to be a short and very stout muscular man, about 45 years of age. When alive, his complexion was florid, and he was pitted with the small-pox; the lips were closed when we viewed the corpse, and there was a very remarkable expression of determined ferocity in the countenance. Mrs. Cooper, who was so dreadfully agitated by the awful occurrence, that a premature labour was expected, has not risen from her bed since; she has been informed that her husband has received some slight injury, but she is not yet aware that he is dead; her anguish is so poignant, her friends are afraid to communicate the extent of her calamity.

On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, Mr. Stirling, and a Jury of respectable tradesmen, assembled at the Rose of Normandy public-house, in High-street, to hold an inquest on the bodies of Mr. Cooper, and that of his murderer, James Pollard. The evidence went fully to confirm all the facts in the above statement. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Pollard.

The inquest on the body of Pollard was postponed until Tuesday at one o'clock, and the Court then adjourned, at a quarter before 12.

At the close of the inquest, it was proposed by the Jury to raise a subscription to reward Jepp for his bold and manly conduct in taking Pollard into custody.

APRIL 3.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

An evening paper says that Dr. Sumner is to be the new Bishop of Llandaff, and it is supposed that Mr. Bayley, vicar of Margate, and late the Chaplain to the House of Commons, will succeed to the stall at Canterbury, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Sumner.—The vicinity of the Royal Exchange has been placarded with a serious advice to the citizens, at the ensuing general election, to beware of a secret coalition of the three W.'s, who are represented to be the friends of the Pope; the suspicious candidates are Wood, Waithman, and Wenables!——A short time ago, the following notice was stuck up at a tailor's window near Manchester:—'Wanted, *two* apprentices; they will be treated as *one* of the family,'——An old woman at Silsden, near Keighley, who is at present in her 85th year, is just getting a new set of teeth.——The loss sustained by M. Franconi, by the destruction of his theatre at Paris (the Cirque Olympique) is estimated at 733,000 francs, above 30,000*l.*, inclusive of a sum of 25,000 francs in bank notes; and destroyed in the fire 30,000 francs in moveable goods, belonging to the younger Franconi.——A few days ago a large brown eagle, in fine plumage, and measuring from tip to tip, when the wings were expanded, eight feet, was caught in the garden of Thomas Swingwood, a labouring man, residing at Lapley Heath, near Cheswardine, Staffordshire. The bird was attracted to the spot by the entrails of a pig just killed, and Swingwood tried the ordinary means of securing it in vain. At length he set a large rat trap, to which he fastened a dung-fork, which proved successful, although the powerful bird actually rose, and flew a considerable distance with the trap and dun-fork suspended from one of its claws.——The petition against West India slavery from Dundee, measures 63 feet in length, and the signatures are five columns deep.——The entrance to St. James's Park by Pimlico Gate continues impassable for carriages and horses, owing to the works going on for turning the sewer.——Cherry-trees will not grow at St. Helena: while gooseberries and currant-trees become evergreens there, but do not bear any fruit——On Monday evening, immediately after Mr. Mathews had finished his heart-rending description of the gambler, in his entertainment at the English Opera-house, a young gentleman was so violently affected that he fell back senseless in an hysteric fit. Medical assistance was instantly procured, and Mr. Mathews remained until the gentleman was recovered, and then returned and relieved the audience of the anxiety they felt for the sufferer.——Accounts have been received from Valencia of a fresh insurrectionary movement in that quarter, which has been joined by the remainder of the insurgents collected under Bazan, and by great numbers of discontented persons from the adjoining districts. This accumulation of the rebellious had excited the utmost alarm among the peaceful and loyal subjects of his Most Catholic Majesty.——It has not yet been determined whether St. Maritin's workhouse, which occupies a large space at the south-west angle of Hemming's-row, is to be taken down to make way for the projected improvements in that quarter.——Among other literary curiosities destroyed by fire in the Basilican library at Constantinople, was a manuscript of the Iliad and Odyssey, written in letters of gold, upon a serpent's gut, 120 feet in length.——We are sorry to state an extensive failure at Petersburgh, that of Messrs. Livio, Brothers, for two millions and a half of rubles, about 100,000*l.* sterling. They were eminent bankers and of great credit.——Russia is twice as big as Europe; it occupies the ninth part of the world anciently so called, and the 21th part of the surface of the globe.——In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Surling of the office of Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, Mr. Allen, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Westminster, has been appointed to that situation; and Mr. Gylby (Mr. Allen's partner) has succeeded that gentleman.——Private letters from Philadelphia say, 'there is at length a great improvement in commercial affairs in this country, and, from every present appearance, trade will revive from the late shock which has been severely felt in the United States.'——In consequence of Mr. Wodehouse's motion, an order has been made by the House of Commons, requiring the churchwardens and overseers of every parish to make a return of the amount of the rates, distinguishing the proportions charged on land, on houses, on buildings used in trade, and on mines, manorial profits, &c.——A man of the name of Gomoreil, an itinerant vender of coals and wood, was last week killed by accident, on the upper road from Hampton to Sunbury. He had made a bet of a pot of beer that he would leap a hedge. He won his wager, but he broke his neck in the winning of it.——Mr. Green ascended in his balloon on Tuesday from the Eagle Tavern, City-road, and made another ascent on Thursday from the same spot,——The King of France has ordered a silver statue of the Virgin, of the natural size, to be made for the Metropolitan Church of Paris—the expense of which will be defrayed out of his privy purse.——In some parts of Turkey the farmers employ no less than 14 oxen to a single plough.——As the rank of a person in Turkey is displayed by the costliness of his pipe, the price of them is carried to an enormous height, varying from twenty paras to twenty thousand piasters. The *jessamine tchibouque* of the Capitan Pacha was adorned spirally with diamonds, from the amber mouthpiece along the whole length of the tube.——A short time since, as a boy was ploughing in a field, near Swine, he took up a piece of metal, which he carried to the parish clerk, who stated it to be a Roman coin. Upon further examination an earthen vessel was found, which, we are informed, contained upwards of 1,400, principally of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who governed from 306 to 337, and was born at York. They were not generally in a very good condition, but some of them are fine specimens.——Last week nineteen lambs were carried away by foxes, in five night, from the flock of sheep belonging to a farmer in Kent,——A few days since as some workmen at Charlton, near Dover, were levelling the ground on the spot where once stood an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for the reception of lepers, they came to a grave formed of chalk stones, in which was an entire skeleton, lying due East and West; and on the top of it, towards the feet, was a partition, which appears to have contained the body of an infant. It is supposed that the interment took place prior to or about the reign of Henry VIII.——The ceremony of the Jubilee, in which the King of France and the Royal Family participated, did not go off very brilliantly. During the procession to St. Genevieve, several of the pupils of the Ecole de Droit mixed with the populace, and shouted, "A Bas les Jesuites," in which many of the crowd cordially joined.——A New York Paper says—Mr. Kean takes his benefit this evening, in the character of *Selim*, in the tragedy of *Barbarossa*, and presents himself before us as a vocalist, in the character of *Paul*, in the musical drama of *Paul and Virginia*——Some time in January last, was christened at a country church, not twenty miles from Framlingham, in Suffolk, three children, each of whom had five grandmothers living,

and which makes it the more singular, neither of the parties were ever married a second time. ——By the tables of M. Hassel of Weimar, it appears that the population of the empire of Russia, at the death of Catherine II. in 1796, amounted to about 33,000,000: and in 1825, at the death of Alexander, in consequence of conquests from the Turks, and recaptures and conquests of dominions in Poland, the amount was 50,000,000. In the course of three centuries and a half the power, in point of population, of the Russian empire, has multiplied itself more than eight times; while, in extent of territory, it has been increased nearly twenty times.——Sumburgh Head light-house, although 300 feet above the sea, had the sprays dashing upon the windows during the gales in the early part of January; and on the 4th of that month, the light-keepers found twenty-nine hundredth parts of salt water in their rain guage.——The King of France has purchased a farm, which is to be a model to all the farms and farmers of France, and which is stocked with long-fleeced sheep imported from England.

APRIL 17.

His Majesty is said to have lately made a present of a splendid set of fishing tackle to a gentleman at Paris, a known literary character, and many years a distinguished officer in the French service. It was not on account of any particular political circumstance, but as belonging to the society of anglers.——The accident which happened to Mrs. Siddons has not been attended with any serious consequence, and, we are happy to hear, that she is now nearly restored to her usual state of health.——A Journal of Lyons says,—"A man is his own master until he has written a book or taken a wife."——An old soldier now lives in Moscow, aged 126 years, and works as a shoemaker.——Within the last eighty years, twenty murderers have undergone the sentence of the law in Chester.——On Monday, was launched from the premises of Messrs. Wallis and Co. Blackwall, the largest steam vessel ever built in England, being upwards of 700 tons burden.——The skeleton of a female has been discovered in a house of ill fame in the Rue de Richelieu, at Paris, under very extraordinary circumstances. It was found by a foreigner who lodged in the house; as he was nailing up a picture the pannel gave way, and exposed the skeleton: the people of the house are in custody.——A plant named *Aerial Epidendrum*, a native of Java and the East Indies beyond the Ganges, is kept in houses suspended from the ceiling by a string; were from year to year it continues to put forth new leaves, new blossoms, and new fragrance, excited alone to new life and action by the stimulus of the surrounding atmosphere.——Sir Thomas Lawrence has finished for the approaching Exhibition, portraits of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Peel. These, of course, come under the denomination of Cabinet Pictures.——At a Court of Directors held at the East India House, on Wednesday, the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. Chairman, and Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interests during the last year.——Mrs. Turnor, of Gossams-end, near Berkhampsted, 80 years of age, while saying her prayers on Sunday, with her back to the fire, was so much burnt that she died in excruciating agony 22 hours after the accident.——A gentleman at Gloucester has tried an experiment upon his trees, which is very likely to succeed and deserves to be known. Previous to their budding out, the wood was washed over with linseed oil, applied with a common painting brush. This appears to have rendered them completely impervious to frost, and they seem likely to bear an abundance of fruit.——The steampacket *Enterprise*, the first which has undertaken the voyage to India, arrived in Saugor Roads, Bengal, on the 8th of December, after a passage of 47 days from the Cape, having expended all her coals. The whole voyage, therefore, has not been performed with greater expedition than is occasionally done with sailing vessels.——Dr. Patterson, of Calcutta, has observed, that the skulls of Hindoos are to those of Europeans as two to three; or that the head of an European of fifteen years is equal in size to that of an Hindoo of thirty. If the size of the head indicate a corresponding intellectual capacity, it may now be conceived how 20,000 European have insubjection 1,000,000,000 of Asiatics.—A Bill has been brought into Parliament to equalise the duty on tobacco; the impost on all descriptions will be 3*s.* per pound.——The King's pictures in Carlton place, are about to be moved temporarily to the Angerstein Gallery in Pall Mall, for public (gratuitous) inspection. Meat in Holland is 2*d.* per pound, notwithstanding 16,000 cows perished by the inundations last year. The price of fresh butter is only 4*d.* per lb. potted 5*d.*——The three first turnpikes that were ever established in England to collect tolls, was Wademil in Herts, Caxton in Cambridge-shire, and Stilton in Hunts. These were erected in the reign of James II. and at that time gave so much discontent among the people, that many lives were sacrificed in the riotous attempts to put them down.——On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six new Directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—James Pattison, John Loch, James Stuart, Charles Mills, John Bebb, and Henry Saint George Parker, Esqrs.——Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. and the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing. On Thursday they took their oaths and their seats.——On Thursday the Lord Chancellor sat for the first time in the New Court, Westminster Hall. It is very neat, and altogether different in its construction from any of the other New Courts. It has a communication with the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, by an open passage. This, however, seems objectionable, causing a continual noise or buz, occasioned by the number of persons passing and repassing.——During the dreadful gale on the afternoon of Thursday the 6th of April current, a Cellardyke fishing boat was lost about six miles to the eastward of the Isle of May, and her whole crew, consisting of 8 persons, were unfortunately drowned, excepting one man, who was picked up by another boat.——The quantity of flax imported into Great Britain in 1825, was 1,031,336 cwt. The quantity of flax and linseed imported was 2,430,822 bushels. The rapeseed imported was 488,637 bushels.——In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitmore postponed his intended motion on the Corn Laws to the 23d of May.——Mr. Macready is said to be in treaty with Mr. Price, the proprietor of the principal Theatres in America, to succeed Mr. Kean, who his now on his road home.——Three hundred thousand pounds have been advanced by the Bank to Birmingham, to be lent either on goods or personal security.——The long-promised new ballet, *La Naissance de Venus*, by de Egville, was successfully brought out last week at the King's Theatres.——Mathew's *Invitations* are thronged every night with fashionable visitors.——Mr. Arnold has enlisted under his banner Sapio, Phillips, Miss Kelly, and Miss Paton, for next English Opera season.——Notwithstanding the well known capriciousness of the English climate, it appears that the average heat experienced throughout the year, comparing one year with another, is very nearly the same. From the observations made since the establishment of the Royal Society, during upwards of one hundred years, it appears that the mean temperature of any one year, in the metropolis, in no instance, varied from that of the former year, in the metropolis, more than five degrees. Hence we may fairly conclude, that a mild winter will always follow a comparatively cold summer, and that when the summer has been unusually hot it will be succeeded by a cold winter.——On Wednesday night, an alarming fire broke out at the paper mills in Marlow of Messrs. Wright, which contained an unusually large stock, the whole of which, we regret to add, fell a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately the wind, which was very brisk, blew in a direction to the field-, and thus prevented the flames from reaching the paper mill of Mr. Pepper, and the flour mill of Mr. Jacques, which are situated contiguous. The inhabitants of the town rendered every service in their power, and to their exertions it is owing that much valuable property was preserved. We understand the building was insured.——About nine o'clock on Monday evening a fire broke out in the stables belonging to Admiral Sir Graham Moore, which for some time threatened destruction to the whole of that valuable and elegant mansion, for so many years in the occupation of the family, at Brook's-place, Cobham. After considerable exertions on the part of the inhabitants and neighbouring parishioners, the fire was most fortunately prevented from spreading beyond those buildings where it at first commenced, which were completely razed to the ground. Three very valuable cart-horses were burnt to death, it being found impracticable to release them from their perilously fatal situation before the roof had fallen in. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned through some sparks from a candle falling upon a truss or straw placed near the stable door.—A Meeting of the owners of freehold property in the city of Lincoln and county of the same city, was lately held in Lincoln, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature for an extension of the elective franchise to the freeholders within that jurisdiction.

THE OBSERVER. APRIL 2.

NEWEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR APRIL, 1826.

[From Ackermau's Repository.]

CARRIAGE COSTUME.—Pelise of Turkish satin of a bright blue or hyacinthine colour, lined with white sarsnet and fastened in front; the collar square and turned down; the *corsage* plain, and close to the shape, and ornamented on each side with a row of diamonds of the same material as the dress, edged with a narrow satin rouleau of the same colour, and united with a satin button. The two rows diverge towards the shoulders, and meet in front at the waist, where the diamonds unite in pairs, and gradually increase in size as they descend; two rows of swans-down adorn the bottom of the dress, between which is an elegant satin scroll. The sleeve is still *en gigot*, but much smaller from the elbow to the wrist, which has three diamond ornaments to correspond, placed [illegible] *ceinture* has a highly [illegible] in front; deep square collerette of [illegible] sells lace; cap of white [illegible] of damask roses on the [illegible] variously disposed. The [illegible] arranged to accord with [illegible] which is full, and of folded *crepe* [illegible] ear-rings and bracelets; gold chain and eye glass; jonquil-colour kid gloves and shoes.

EVENING DRESS.—Beautifully sprigged Urling's lace dress, over a primrose-colour Turkish satin slip, made with a frock-body of a moderate height and fulness, confined at the top with a narrow satin rouleau, and trimmed with a row of deep falling lace, put on very full. The sleeve is short and extremely full, and finished with the same kind of lace as that round the bust, and equally full. The skirt has an elegant wreath of various sorts of flowers, surmounting two very deep flounces of rich scollop lace, which are headed with satin piping, and put on with much taste, slightly partaking of the festoon; the rise of the upper flounce is opposite to where the lower recedes, and displays a well-arranged selection of flowers within each space; a wreath of single leaves and a row of rich scollops terminate the dress. The *ceinture* has a beautiful cameo in front. A rouleau of primrose and hair colour gros de Naples forms the head dress; and the hair is disposed in ringlets, a far more becoming and elegant style, than the stiff large curls which have disguished the beautiful tresses of our fair fashionables. Shaded gauze scarf; pearl ear-rings and necklace, with a gold chain; broad cameo bracelets outside the gloves, which are long white kid and French trimmed; white satin shoes.

[From the World of Fashion.]

OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

For the promenade, at this season of the year, nothing is reckoned so genteel as a large, plain, black satin hat; to which may be added a small but full plume of feathers, which, when white, renders it an appropriate carriage hat; and if black, it is still fitted to walking costume, though for morning it looks better when unornamented. Carriage hats of the same shape, of white watered gros de Naples, are ornamented with flowers. We have seen, also, some coloured silk hats with velvet bows of the same tint as the hat.

Mantles of black, or dark brown satin, lined with ruby-coloured sarcenet, with a double pelerine cape of ruby satin, form the latest novelty for out-door costume. Ermine pelerines, or those of the fur from the grey American squirrel, are, however, when the weather is chill, the only covering worn over a high dress; and often a rich cachemire shawl, either of the square or scarf kind, is preferred. We have seen one new pelisse, and that was but partially, as a lady was stepping from her carriage, to pay a morning visit of ceremony, and we imagined a bridal one; as the pelisse was of white satin, trimmed with delicately light zibeline.

The favourite head-dress for the evening party is an antique toque of black velvet, pointed on the forehead, and in a form some what resembling a cornette. Round the ringlets next the face, drops a row of splendid pear-pearls, headed by a row of oblong pearls, slung close together. The crown is ornamented with close scallops, of the same valuable materials; and from each point of the scallops drops a pear-pearl. Esprit feathers, of white marabouts, or a plume of those feathers, falling over the left side, complete this head-dress. A dress cap, for the theatres, of etherial-blue gauze and white blond, is much in request; it has a very broad border of blond, which turns entirely up in front, on the right side, in the manner of a dress-hat. Double yellow Jonquils, and sprigs of the tuberose, are placed in the most tasteful manner on the hair, and amongst the ornamental points and windings of this elegant cap, giving to it the most charming finish; long lappets of blond are attached to it, but are seldom tied under the chin. The morning cornettes are trimmed with a triple border of blond, and are ornamented with coloured sarcenet on the head-piece, in long puffs.

An elegant evening dress of violet coloured satin has been much admired; it has one very broad flounce of white blond *en festoons*; beneath this flounce is a full puckering of gauze, the colour of the dress. Long, transparent sleeves of white tulle, with mancherons of violet satin, *à la Perse*, impart a pleasing liveliness to this beautiful dress. The corsage is *à la Sevigné*. A dress of cornflower-blue satin is also much in favour; this has two flounces of broad blond round the border—the one next the hem is set on very scanty; but the upper one, which is placed at some distance, is full, and is caught up in festoons; the body is *en gerbe*, and the sleeves are of blue satin, long, and *en gigot*. A dress of pale pink Columbia is much worn in half-dress, with three flounces at the border; as is one of date leaf coloured gros de Naples, trimmed in the same manner; these flounces are pointed *à la Vandyck*. The sleeves are *en gigot*, and are confined from the wrist, half way up to the elbow, by bands of silk. A rose-coloured dress of gros de Naples, for the evening, is also much admired; it has a very broad puckering round the border, divided in the middle by a rouleau of satin; on the puckering are points of satin, edged with narrow rouleau beading; the body is *à la Circassienne*. We have seen some young ladies, at dinner parties, in dresses of white barege; the border of the skirts ornamented with points of satin; the sleeves short and full, and trimmed to correspond with the border.

The most approved colours are blue, rose-colour, lavender, drakes'-neck-green, and lilac.

[From the St. James's Royal Magazine.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE CHANGES IN COSTUME.

We are sorry to see, though the season of Lent is past, that ladies are still so partial to black dresses; they were worn all through a season by many fashionists, who, we fear, little thought of the cause. Variety is not only the great charm in attire; it is also productive of good to thousands, sets our looms in motion, gives gaiety and life to our public spectacles; and few look well in black, however, genteel the costume, but the fair and auburn-haired. This month, however, has opened as the boisterous March has closed, with some tender and delicate colours, and the pelisse robe of gros de Naples, discovering the snowy petticoat handsomely embroidered, [illegible] the fair form of some of our most [illegible] belles.

We never could be brought to admire the enormous [illegible] of the prom[illegible] bonnets; they being [illegible] lined also with black, impair[illegible] finest complexion. The [illegible] infinitely more becoming; they [illegible] out, while the sides, by [illegible] conceal the face without [illegible] strings of these are tied or not, according to the fancy of the wearer; they are ornamented with bows of satin, the colour of the hat, and short plumes of feathers; these are in abundance, and form an elegant group.

The caps are of the most charming shape, and are truly becoming; they have quite exploded the turbans from the heads of our matrons, for whom, nevertheless, we must say, we think the turban best fitted, especially for the theatres; for such occasions, a cap requires a fine head of hair, and much taste in the putting on, otherwise, be it ever so handsome, it has a dowdy and servant-like appearance. Our middle aged ladies have of late adopted a very appropriate evening head-dress, which is a dress hat, with elegant plumage; but these are too much seen at the theatres, and form certainly an innovation from managerial rules; they are inconvenient and troublesome in the dress circles of our public spectacles, as they impede the sight of those who may be unluckily placed behind them. For the dress evening party, however, nothing can be more elegant; and we hope to see the turbans revived at our theatres, to the exclusion thence of hats.

Long transparent sleeves of white lace or tulle, are more in favour than short ones. The waists continue much the same length, but are better made about the bust, not confining it so straight across as formerly, and the petticoats are not now too long; a slovenly fashion, which, we hope, will never be revived.

Among the most delightful colours of spring are the Parmaviolet, primrose, pink, iris-blue, and sea green. There is nothing new in the out-door costume, the mantles still continuing in favour.

[From La Belle Assemblee.]

PARISIAN COSTUME DRESS.—A full round dress of white gros de Naples, with eight narrow flounces of crepe-lisse, falling over each other, and caught up in front, en festoons, with a white satin rosette and a bouquet of roses. The corsage is made to fit exactly to the shape, and plain, excepting that fichu-bracers cross if over the bust. These are of rich white ribbon, edged with blond; the ends rounded, and falling over the front of the skirt, nearly as low as the knee. Short sleeves, with the fulness confined across the top of the arm, next the shoulder, by rows of falling ornaments composed of narrow blond. The head-dress consists of a dress-hat of white crape, ornamented with white ostrich feathers, placed in various elegant directions. The jewellery articles worn with this dress are several rows of pearls, twisted, and forming a necklace. Each ear-ring is formed of one large pearl.

MORNING EXHIBITION DRESS.—A dress of celestial blue, or of spring-bud green gros de Naples, with two broad flounces round the border, very handsomely pinked and scalloped at the edges; between each flounce, and above the upper one, is a beautiful row of raised embroidery, in chenille, or floize silk, of a colour a few shades darker than that of the dress, which has a very charming effect. The body is made high, and finished downwards by several narrow rouleaux; or some ladies prefer having the corsage laid in very small flat plaits. This should depend on the embonpoint, or slightness of the make of the fair wearer, each mode having the same effect as to ornament.—A collar falls from the throat, trimmed round with braided satin; and a rosette of ribbon, the colour of the dress, fastens it in front, this is surmounted by a double French ruff, rather narrow, of Urling's lace. The sleeves are long, rather close to the arm, and are confined at the wrists by three rows of the same material as the dress, *boutillonne*. The hat is in the Valois shape, of pink gros de Naples, and is sightly ornamented with satin and flowers of blue, or when the dress is green, of suitable colours; with strings of the same hue, left untied. A gold chain, with a convent-cross depending, finishes this lively costume, which forms a fashion admirably appropriate to the coming season of spring.

LORD BYRON.

The following is a letter of Lord Byron to a French Gentleman of the name of Coulmann:—

"Genoa, July 12, 1823.

"MY DEAR SIR—Your letter, and what accompanied it, have given me the greatest pleasure . . . . . But the same author has cruelly calumniated my father and my grand-uncle, but more especially the former. So far from being "brutal," he was, according to the testimony of all those who knew him, of an extremely amiable and (*enjoué*) joyous character, but careless (*insouciant*) and dissipated. He had, consequently, the reputation of a good officer, and showed himself such in the Guards, in America. The facts themselves refute the assertion.—It is not by "brutality" that a young Officer in the Guards seduces and carries off a Marchioness, and marries two heiresses. It is true that he was a very handsome man, which goes a great way. His first wife (Lady Conyers and Marchioness of Carmarthen) did not die of grief, but of a malady which she caught by having imprudently insisted upon accompanying my father to a hunt, before she was completely recovered from the accouchement which gave birth to my sister Augusta. His second wife, my respectable mother, had, I assure you, too proud a spirit to bear with the ill usage of any man, no matter who he might be; and this she would have soon proved. I should add, that she lived a long time in Paris, and was in habits of intimacy with the old Marshal Biron, Commandant of the French Guards; who, from the similitude of names, and Norman origin of our family, supposed that there was some distant relationship between us. He died some years before the age of forty, and whatever may have been his faults, they were certainly not those of harshness and grossness (*dureté et grossierté*). If the notice should reach England, I am certain that the passage relative to my father will give much more pain to my sister (the wife of Colonel Leigh, attached to the Court of the late Queen, *not* Caroline, but Charlotte, wife of George III), even than to me; and this she does not deserve, for there is not a more angelic being upon earth. Augusta and I have always loved the memory of our rather as much as we loved each other, and this at least forms a presumption that the stain of harshness was not applicable to it. If he dissipated his fortune, that concerns us alone, for we are his heirs; and till we reproach him with it, I know no one else who has a right to do so. As to Lord Byron, who killed Mr. Chatsworth in a duel, so far from retiring from the world, he made the tour of Europe, and was appointed Master of the stag-hounds after that event, and did not give up society until his son had offended him by marrying in a manner contrary to his duty. So far from feeling any remorse for having killed Mr. Chatsworth, who was a fire-eater (*spaaassin*), and celebrated for his quarrelsome disposition, he always kept the sword which he used upon that occasion in his bed-chamber, and where it still was *when he died*. It is singular enough, that when very young, I formed a strong attachment for the grand niece and heiress of Mr. Chatsworth, who stood in the same degree of relationship as myself to Lord Byron; and at one time it was thought that a union would have taken place. She was two years older than me, and we were very much together in our infancy. She married a man of an ancient and respectable family; but her marriage was not a happier one than my own. Her conduct, however, was irreproachable but there was no sympathy between their characters, and a separation took place. I had not seen her for many years. When an occasion offered, I was upon the point, with her consent, of paying her a visit, when my syster, who has always had more influence over me than any one else, persuaded me not to do it. "For," said she, "if you go, you will fall in love again, and then there will be a scene; one step will lead to another, *et cela fera une éclat*," &c. I was guided by these reasons, and shortly after I married; with what success it is useless to say. Mrs C., some time after, being separated from her husband, became insane; but she has since recovered her reason, and is, I believe, reconciled to her husband. This is a long letter, and

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principally about my family, but it is the fault of Mr. ——, my benevolent biographer. He may say of me whatever of good or evil pleases him, but I desire that he should speak of my relations only as they deserve. If you could find an occasion of making him, as well as Mr. Nodier, rectify the facts relative to my father, and publish them, you would do me a great service, for I cannot bear to have him unjustly spoken of. I must conclude abruptly, for I have occupied you too long. Believe me to be very much honoured by your esteem, and always your obliged and obedient servant,

"NOEL BYRON.

"P. S. The tenth or twelfth of this month I shall embark for Greece. Should I return, I shall pass through Paris, and shall be much flattered in meeting you and your friends. Should I not return, give me as affectionate a place in your remembrance as possible."

Art. III. ABSENTEEISM.

By Lady Morgan.
Post octavo. Colburn. London, 1825.

(Continued from our last.)

With respect to the actual management of the states belonging to absentee proprietors, it will be found, though there are no doubt very many instances of mismanagement, that they are on the whole decidedly better managed, and are occupied by a richer and better class of tenants than those belonging to residents. And this is really what any unprejudiced inquirer would have been led *a priori* to anticipate. The absentees have generally been resident in England, where they have witnessed the many advantages resulting from the fair and liberal treatment of tenants, and where they also have had an infinitely greater chance of becoming familiar with an improved system of husbandry, and with the best modes of letting and occupying land, than they could have had, had they resided in Ireland: And, however little we may suppose them to have cared for their Irish dependants, still it was natural to expect that a regard for their own interests would dictate to them the expediency of attempting to introduce into their estates in Ireland, a system similar to that which has been productive of so many advantages in England. And such has actually been the case with very many absentees. The noble estate of Earl Fitzwilliam in Wicklow, for example, consisting of about 70,000 acres, is in the highest possible state of cultivation, and is occupied by the most affluent and independent tenants of any in Ireland. And though we are aware that it would be most improper to attempt to found any general conclusion on this particular case; it would be easy to produce very many examples of the same sort. Mr. Tighe, the well informed and intelligent author of the Survey of Kilkenny, a work that certainly stands at the head of that class of publications, states distinctly that 'in *many* instances absentees are the *best landlords*,' (p. 586.) And Mr. Wakefield, whose general opinions are unfavourable to non-residence, but who is too candid to conceal or colour any fact that makes against his own views, corroborates Mr. Tighe's statement. The largest estate in Ireland is situated in the county of Galway, and belongs to a gentleman who resides constantly upon it; but it exhibits throughout every mark of the most wretched cultivation; 'and if,' says Mr. Wakefield, 'it be 'compared with the estate of Lord Fitzwilliam, 'we shall be puzzled to find out the truth of 'the incessant complaints made against absentees.' (Vol. I. p. 259.) When noticing the county of Roscommon, Mr. Wakefield says, that the large property belonging to the then resident proprietor, Lord ——, was the worst managed he ever saw.—'I found every 'where cabins of the most wretched aspect, 'infamous stone roads, very minute divisions 'of land, and a superabundant and miserable 'population. *I do not recollect to have travelled through any estate in Ireland which presented such a scene of disolation*; and nothing 'astonished me so much as the multitude of 'poverty-struck inhabitants, from whom I 'could learn very little more than that the estate belonged to 'My Lord,' whom they loaded with imprecations.' (I p. 274.) All resident landlords, to be sure, are not of his description, and all non-resident landlords are not Fitzwilliams; but most certainly there does not seem to be the shadow of a reason for preferring the former to the latter.

It should also be recollected that a very large proportion of the property in Ireland belonging to absentees, is let on perpetual leases, or is, as we in Scotland would term it, *feued*. The tenants are thus in fact the real proprietors. Their superior has no power to interfere in the management of the estate; when his quit-rent is paid, he has no further claim on the property. A large proportion of the immense tract of country belonging to Lord Lansdowne is thus let on perpetual leases, and at a rent which does not exceed a third or a fourth of its real value. Lord Doneraile has an estate in Cork for which he gets 2,000*l.* a year; but Mr. Wakefield says that it is worth 18,000*l.* a year to the perpetual tenants. Lord Kanmare, one of the absentees, has an estate in the county Kerry which brings him 8,000*l.* a year but it is let on interminable leases, and his Lordship's tenants, who are the real proprietors, get a profit rent of 40,000*l.* a year! Lord P wis, another absentee, has an estate in the same county, from which he gets 1,900*l.* a year; but it is leased for ever; and the real proprietors have lately relet the estate for 28,000*l.* a year of profit! The estate of the Chandos family, now in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, and hundreds more, are in the same predicament. And such being the case, is it at all surprising that the *nominal* owners should decline living on estates over which they have no control, and which really belong to others? When an Act was passed in the reign of Henry VIII., every way worthy of the period, compelling absentees to reside on their properties in Ireland, under penalty of forefeiture, the Duke of Norfolk and the Earls of Shrewsbury, Berkeley, and others, made a voluntary surrender of large tracts of land to the Crown, rather than comply with the provisions of so oppressive a statute. Should a similar Act be passed at this moment, we verily believe it would have a nearly similar effect. Can it be supposed that the apprehension of the loss of 1,900*l.* a year would be sufficient to induce Lord Powis to reside upon an estate which does not belong to him, and where he could not execute a single improvement, or make a single alteration?

It may, however, be supposed, that when the real proprietors of estates are resident, they will be ready to remedy grievances of which an absentee must necessarily be ignorant, and that they will be ready to protect their tenants from being plundered by their agents. But this, we are sorry to say, does not really seem to be the case. On the contrary, there is good reason to conclude, that there is less fleecing and extortion practised on the tenants of absentee landlords, than on those of residents. An English nobleman or gentleman would spurn the idea of having the leases to his tenants determined by the magnitude of the presents, or, to call them by their right name *bribes*, they had offered to his lady, his daughters, his mistress, or his agents. But *this disgraceful practice is universal in Ireland.* As a sample of the protection afforded by the resident landlords to their tenants, Mr. Wakefield tells us, that when the late proprietor of one of the largest and finest estates in Ireland, appointed an agent, he borrowed of him 20,000*l.* The agent, who, was a man of principle, and who wished it to be clearly understood how he was to be repaid, and whether he was to follow the usual custom, and extort presents and perquisites of all sorts from the tenants, asked his employer in what manner he wished him to act—'*Get all you can*,' was the short and shameful reply!—(Vol. I. p. 299)

It has been often contended, that the system so much practised in Ireland, and so much declaimed against, of letting large tracts of land to a principal tenant, or *middleman*, authorized to let them again in smaller portions to the actual cultivators, had its origin in absenteeism. But this opinion does not seem to rest on any good foundation. Those English noblemen and gentlemen who acquired large masses of confiscated property in Ireland, found their estates in the possession of a crowd of poor, uncivilized, and disorderly occupiers, whom it was impossible to eject, and of whose customs and modes of occupancy they were wholly ignorant. Such persons had hardly, as Mr. Leslie Foster has observed in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords, any resource but to let their estates to adventurers, who were ready to meet such a state of things, and to make the most of it.* The system, once introduced, has still been continued; but it is gradually wearing out, and is not more practised at this day on the estates of absentees than on those of resident landlords. Neither do we think that the middleman system is justly chargeable with many of the mischiefs that have been ascribed to it. There can be no question, indeed, that the system of underletting and subdividing farms has been the chief bane and curse of Ireland: But that system is mainly a consequence of the vicious and abominable system of law that obtains in Ireland with respect to landlord and tenant, and would not be materially amended by the annihilation of the middlemen. If a Scotch landlord were to let an estate to a middleman, without putting any stipulations in the lease with respect to the mode in which it was to be occupied and managed, he would have himself alone to blame if the middleman adopted an erroneous system. But the law of Ireland is at present in so deplorable a state, that a landlord who has let an estate ceases to have any control over it; and the most important stipulations in leases are openly trampled under foot and disregarded by the tenants, without the landlord having the power to eject them, or to protect his property from being ruined!

On Mr. Blake, an Irish lawyer, and a member of the Education Commission, being asked by the Committee of the House of Commons, whether, as the law of Ireland now stood, a landlord would experience very great difficulty in devising covenants, upon the efficiency of which he could rely, for the purpose of preventing sub-letting, he unhesitatingly answered, 'I think he *would find difficulties amounting almost to an impossibility.*'† When speaking of the consequences of this system, and of the disastrous and fatal influence it has had on the landed property of Ireland, a very intelligent witness, Mr. Staunton Rochfort, a magistrate of Queen's County and Carlow, stated to the Committee of the House of Lords:—'I have three farms which have lately fallen 'out of lease in the County Galway, of about '400 acres each; THEY WERE EACH LET TO 'ONE TENANT ORIGINALLY, AND WHEN THEY 'FELL INTO MY HANDS, I FOUND FROM Three 'Hundred TO Four Hundred INHABITANTS ON 'EACH OF THEM. What to do with them, I 'really do not know; THEY ARE ABSORBING 'ALL THE PRODUCE OF THE LAND, AND PAYING ME NOTHING; and without resorting to 'measures which common humanity prevents—'turning them all off—I know not what to 'do!'* But, had the law of Ireland been similar to that which most fortunately obtains in Scotland, this miserable result could not have taken place, except by the concurrence of the landlord; for according to our law, the moment a subtenant is admitted into a farm, or the moment an attempt is made to subdivide it, *whether among the children of the occupier or otherwise*, the landlord is entitled to get the lease reduced, and the tenants ejected; and in the vast majority of cases, the apprehension of such a result is quite sufficient to prevent any attempt to defeat the stipulations in a lease being made.

But this is not all. While the law of Ireland is thus, on the one hand, ineffectual to protect the finest estate from being parcelled into potato gardens, at the discretion of the tenants; on the other, it arms the landlord with power to commit the most flagrant injustice and oppression: For, in the event of a middleman who has received payment of the rents due to him by his subtenants, becoming bankrupt while in arrear to the landlord, the latter is authorized to distrain the goods of the cultivators, and to force them to pay their rents over again to him! Nor is this species of oppression rarely practised. On the contrary, instances are every day occurring, in which the whole stock and property of the cultivators of extensive estates are driven to the *pound*, and sold to pay a debt *which they had already discharged!* We do not believe that the law of Algiers sanctions any such monstrous abuse: And until it has been completely put down, it is idle to expect that there can be either security of property, or peace, or prosperity in Ireland.

We are glad, however, to have to state, that these scandalous and most ruinous abuses have at length been fairly brought under the notice of the Legistature. Sir Henry Parnell has introduced a bill into Parliament, the object of which is to assimilate the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland to the Scotch law, by rendering leases *real* property; and declaring that, henceforth, no tenant shall be entitled unless a clause to that effect be inserted in his lease, to introduce a new tenant into the farm, or to devise or assign it, to any individual, in the event of his death, other than his heir at law: And it is also enacted in Sir Henry's bill, that no landlord who authorizes his immediate tenants to sublet, shall be entitled to distrain the goods of the under tenants for *bona fide* payments of rent made by them to the principal tenant, should the latter become bankrupt while in arrear to him. As Mr. Blake, Mr. Leslie Foster, and all the witnesses without exception examined by the late Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, bear the most unequivocal testimony to the abuses and defects of the existing law; there can, we should think, be little doubt that Sir Henry Parnell's bill will receive the sanction of the Legislature; and if so, we have no hesitation in saying, that it will be beyond all comparison the greatest boon ever conferred on Ireland. It will, by interposing a powerful check to the splitting of farms, have a strong tendency to lessen the excessive progress of population: And when the landlords are prevented from having recourse on the occupiers, they will become infinitely more attentive to the character and qualifications of the head tenants, or middlemen, to whom they let their estates, than they are at present; and will find it to be indispensable to attend to other considerations, besides the amount of rent that may be promised them.

Under the proposed law, most of the objections to the middleman system will be removed. It is, indeed, quite visionary, to pretend that a middleman has no interest in the prosperity of his subtenants; when it is acknowledged, that if they fail, the lands are thrown on his hands, and he is forced to make up the rent to the proprietor. No doubt, it is for the interest of the middleman that there should be subtenants; and, on that account, we consider management by agents as the preferable mode; but it is as little for the interest of the middleman that his subtenants should be ruined, as it is for the interest of the physician that his patients should be despatched by a summary process.

It is said that middlemen are injurious, because they are generally Protestants, and frequently Orangemen, and their subtenants Catholics. It is seldom, however, that a man thinks of gratifying his bigotry at the expense of his purse. Besides, this is an observation that applies rather to the *past*, than to the present state of Ireland; for, since the relaxation of the penal laws, many of the Catholics have become middlemen, and have acquired large landed properties. Supposing, however, that the observation was applicable to the present state of the country, the source of the evil, it is plain, is not in the employment of middlemen, but in the Catholic code. Repeal the wretched remnant of this disgraceful code—do not deprive a man of his political rights and constitutional privileges because he chooses to say mass and believes in purgatory; and there is an end of every oppression that can spring from this source.

From what has now been stated, our readers will not, we presume, be disposed to wonder when they are told that, generally speaking, the inhabitants of those districts in which there are the most resident gentry, are very often the most disposed to disturb the peace of the country, by engaging in illegal associations and enterprises. On Mr. Maxwell Blacker, a King's Counsel appointed to superintend the execution of the Insurrection Act in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, being asked by the Committee of the House of Commons, whether there were more resident gentry in the former than in the latter, he replied, 'That is 'no clue at all to trace the disturbances; for, '*the disturbances in Cork prevailed in that most 'part that is most thickly inhabited by gentlemen.* I Judge of that by the number of 'magistrates I had officiating at Mallow; the 'disturbances extended from thence to Limerick, and raged about Doneraile and Mallow, 'and yet *that part is I conceive, as thickly inhabited with gentry as any other part.*' * And on being asked, whether that part of Cork which was least inhabited by gentry was not the quietest, Mr. Blacker answered, that the western part, where there are almost no gentry, *was nearly quite tranquil.* † Major Warburton, one of the inspectors under the new constabulary bill, and a gentleman of talent and repectability, who had for some years filled the office of chief magistrate of the country of Clare, was examined at great length by the Committee, and gave the following information with respect to the effects of the residence of the landlords on the tranquillity of the country.

'In those baronies in the county of Clare, 'where there are a great many absentee 'proprietors, have they not been the most 'tranquil during your residence in the country?—*Upon my word I think they have*, as far as I know the position of the absentee 'property.

'In those baronies where there are few or 'no resident gentry, has not the tranquillity 'which prevailed, been greater than in the 'baronies, in which there have been a greater 'number of resident gentlemen?—It has.

'Are there any resident gentry in the barony of Ibrickin?—Very few indeed.

'Has not that barony been completely undisturbed?—That barony has been quiet 'since I went to the county, except immediately in 1816.

'Was not the part of the barony that was 'then disturbed, the *very part where the few 'resident gentry resided?—It was.*

'And the other parts of the barony remained 'undisturbed?—Yes.'—(Minutes of Evidence, 'p. 151.)

Many statements to the same effect might be produced from other parts of the evidence; but we apprehend that our readers will be disposed to consider those we have now given, coming, as they do, from gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, and who had the best possible means of obtaining accurate information, as perfectly decisive.

We think we have now said more than enough, to show the erroneousness of the opinions entertained by those who suppose that the non-residence of the landed proprietors has had any considerable effect in impoverishing the peasantry of Ireland, or in stimulating them to acts of outrage. The real causes of their poverty, and of their excesses, must be sought for in their redundant numbers, and in the vicious institutions of the country. Let complete and unqualified emancipation be given to the Catholics—let the oppressive and odious burden of Tithes be struck off—let the Magistracy be thoroughly revised and purified, and assistant barristers appointed to preside at the *Petty*, as well as at the Quarter-sessions—let the law of Landlord and Tenant be altered and amended in the way we have pointed out—let the system of dividing farms, for the sake of multiplying beggars, under the name of forty shilling Freeholders, be abolished—and let the children of the poor be universally Instructed, not only in the arts of reading and writing, but in a knowledge of the circumstances which really determine their condition in life—let these things be done, and the foundations of peace and prosperity will be laid. The landlords will then either choose to reside on their estates, or their non-residence will be as little attended to as that of the landlords of Scotland and England. But, *until* these things have been done—until the abuses that affect every department of the administration, and which have fastened on the vitals of the country, are fearlessly put down—it is idle to expect that the landlords will reside in Ireland, and still more to believe, that their residence could be of any real or material advantage.

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* Minutes of Evidence taken *before* the Select Committee of the House of Lords, on the state of Ireland, printed by order of the House of Commons, 14th April 1825, p. 59.

† First Report, 1825, Minutes of Evidence p. 39.

M nutes of Evidence before Irish Committee, 302.

* Minutes of Evidence before Select Committee on the State of Ireland, printed 11th February 1825, p. 67.

† Ditto, Ditto.

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